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BIDDING AT BRIDGE
A COMPENDIUM.

[BY SIR WILLIAM WILKINSON.]

THE OPENING BID: A SUIT-CALL.

WHEN DEALER SHOULD MAKE A SUIT-CALL.

(Continued.)

13.—Of suits of equal strength, call the more expensive (the suit of higher value).

So Dalton, p. 28; Bergholt, p. 39; Foster, p. 46; Gillies, p. 29; Irwin, p. 129; Pachabo, p. 40; Emmet, p. 16.

Butler, p. 31, says that when the two suits are Clubs and diamonds, Clubs should be called first. Owen, p. 33, calls the lower value first.

Work, p. 29, applies this 'well-known principle of bidding'—to call the higher value first—to 'No-trumps' as well as to suit. He demonstrates the soundness of the principle (p. 48) showing how declarer's partner can 'when strong' (a) advance the suit which seems more apt to produce a game (b) bid a No-trump if weak in both suits named (c) double if the adversaries bid too rashly, and, when weak, can 'without-increasing the contract designate which of the two suits his hand is the better able to assist. He adds, 'when a scientific bidder names a higher valued suit after starting with a lower, he announces that his strength is in the lower, but that he has length in the higher, and is bidding in on the chance that his partner has strength in it.' So Foster, 'Auction made Easy', p. 12. Where the two suits (being equal in value, major or minor) are strength (e.g. H. A. K. Q. J. x; S. A. Q. 10, 7, 4). Foster (p. 34) will admit that the lower ranking suit may be called. (He is not always consistent.)

15.—Declare two, in a major suit, if you have a suit of not less than six, headed by three aces, and nothing else in the hand.

Foster, p. 116, 'a two call in a major suit is a conventional bid of six cards or more with two sure tricks at the top regardless of other tricks' (p. 73). 'It invariably shows greater length than five cards.' He would not disapprove (p. 168) of a call of two from a seven card major suit 'that is not headed by two sure tricks, provided it requires no more than a King' (in another suit) 'to fill up the hole.' (E.g., A. Q. 10; A. J. 10; K. Q. 10; with in each case a small.) He would call two whether there is strength support (p. 98) or not (p. 167)—though the call in the former case contravenes his Fundamental Rule (see p. 13).

Anthony, p. 31, says the call 'implies length and breadth in the suit, with no outside strength to back it up; it warns your partner not' (see p. 37). So Bascole, p. 40: he would call two on a six-card suit headed by any three honours. Dalton, p. 28, 'the two-trick bid is specially useful in either of the two expensive suits, Hearts and Spades, when you are very weak in the other.' He states the old convention—that a two call means great length without command—as 'stupid' and 'impossible.' (So Bergholt, p. 54; Irwin, p. 104; and Manning, p. 61). But Emmet, p. 61, considers the call to be 'the convention for informing the partner that the caller has a long suit headed by the Queen, and that he can make about five tricks if he gets the declaration.' (See p. 13).

Hingley, p. 24, says that the call means 'absolute command except one round.' 'I call two from 6 or 7 headed by Ace or King or less, not in sequence, is a bad Bridge.' He would call two from Ace, if headed by A. K. Q. (and in any suit except Clubs). Bergholt, p. 73, would call two from five containing the four top honours. To this Foster (p. 139) demurs: 'over-calling a suit just because there are four honours in it, is quite unnecessary.'

Pachabo, p. 33, would call two 'if you have a hand in hearts or spades that is useless unless that suit is trumps'. p. 34, 'the suit must contain at least six cards headed by one of the three top honours'. Bergholt, p. 54, 'to justify an original call of Two in a suit the hand must be good for six tricks; the bid in a major suit is a definite instruction to partner not to interfere; in a minor suit (see p. 16) it naturally invites to No-trump.'

Owen, p. 17, considers that a call of two (apparently in all suits) 'denotes a long suit without top honours, i.e., 5 or 8 of a suit to K, Q, 10; J, 10; 9, 8, 7, 6, etc.' The object of a Two call is to show your partner that your hand is not useful to him in a no-trump declaration.

Work, p. 57, 'to warrant an initial bid of two in a major, the hand should contain six tricks, provided the initial bid be the trump; it is not a No-trump invitation. He considers that experience has shown that it is not the best policy for an initial declarer with a hand of this character (say, six Hearts to Q, J, 10 supported by a minor A, Q, J) to 'first pass and then bid on the next round.' To avoid being shut out by a pre-emptive bid, it is wise to bid on the first round. But (p. 60) 'it is a mistake for a declarer to open with a bid of two or more in one Major when he has strength in the other; and (p. 51) 'with a two-suit hand a pre-emptive declaration should never be made.' (Foster's 'fundamental rule', p. 19, covers this).

Irwin, p. 37, 'distinctly disapproves of an opening bid that is higher than one. A two-bid on a four-card suit is almost prohibited' (p. 30).

Bluet, p. 67, 'keep this bid' (of two) for a suit of six headed by Ace and King. This convention can be used equally in major and minor suits. Manning (Daily Mail, July 29th, 1931) concurs, but Pachabo (p. 34) thinks this convention 'is absurd in the extreme.' His view is (p. 163), 'in major suit the bid of two denies assistance to any call the partner might wish to make, more especially the other major suit, and it announces a long suit headed by one of the three top honours, or even by the Knave' (p. 42). He would not recommend passing 'first round' with the idea that 'when you declare the suit as an overcall on the next round of the bidding it would not deceive your partner.' (See p. 47 on 'secondary bids').

Dalton (E.S. 13.7.21) 'the one and only legitimate meaning of an original two-trick call is great length in the declared suit but very little outside it. This opinion he has since modified, for he would now (E.S. 22.3.22) call Two Spades on Spades Q, J, 8, 7, 5, 4; Hearts A, K, 10, 6;

Diamonds, A; Clubs, J, 8; Yarborough never remembers to have made an original Two call in a major suit. Manning (despite his approval of Bluet's convention supra) says (E.M. p. 58) 'Don't have anything to do with a suit call of two.'

16.—Do not call two in a minor suit unless you have agreed to play the American Convention, or the score has made all suits equal; call one only, if you cannot call four or five.

The Minor-suit Two-call Convention: A two call by Dealer in a minor suit means that Declarer has a No-trump in the other three suits, but is weak in this one. If partner can stop this suit twice he, partner, calls 'Two No-trumps'; if not, he calls his longest suit. (See Foster pp. 73-80).

Bergholt, p. 68, would call two in a solid minor suit (e.g. A. K, Q, 8, 4) with a certain amount of side strength, but not sufficient to justify 'No-trumps'; he does not regard this as a conventional, but as a natural, invitation to No-trumps from Partner.

Anthony, p. 34, 'holding over-powering strength in a minor suit, start in with a two-trick bid. . . It is a pressing invitation to your partner to call No-trumps.'

Butler, p. 29, on the contrary considers a two call in a minor suit as having the same meaning as 'Pachabo's or Owen's in a major suit (i.e., length without strength), and a positive warning to Dealer's partner not to declare No-trumps.

'Yarborough' (Sunday Times, April 17th, 1927): 'I use Two Clubs or Two Diamonds in the strictly conventional meaning of a solid suit with some little outside support. Should make a higher call, if he can. As regards calls of Three or Four in Clubs and Diamonds at love, I regard them not only as futile, but as positively injurious, inasmuch as they deter partner from bidding. If I have a very strong game hand, and wish to pre-empt the declaration, I call Five straight away.'

Work, p. 53, 'the initial two bid of a minor is now used to show a hand with great strength both for a No-trump and for the Minor'. It does not warn partner away from a No-trump (as would 'two' in a major) but urges him to make that declaration if he can take care of the missing suit. But Dalton (E.S. 13.7.21) 'An original two-trick call should never be made in a minor suit at the score of love.'

17.—'Pre-emptive' or 'Shut-out' bids: Declare THREE in a major suit, if you have seven cards in that suit headed by two sure tricks, and assistance (if any) only in a minor suit.

'The object in declaring more than two tricks as a free bid is chiefly for the purpose of shutting out a suit that the bidder is afraid of. . . If he is not afraid of any particular suit, or is strong enough to over-call it, there is no object in the shut-out' (Foster, p. 67). So Irwin, p. 103. The latter devotes a whole chapter (xv) to inducing players 'to give up pre-emptive bids' (by which he means anything higher than a one call).

Work, p. 61, defines 'a pre-emptive declaration' as 'an initial bid of more than two.' 'It indicates (a) that the bidder has good reason to expect that he will win the game should the suit named be the trump; (b) that the bidder is very weak in some other direction and is trying to shut out some particular bid. With general strength pre-empting is not necessary or advisable. The hand must contain (p. 61) 'great length and strength in the suit bid; if made in a Major, shortness and weakness in the other Major; if made in a Minor, the main assistance is in the other Minor.' He considers (p. 53) that 'the pre-empting bids have become a most important part of the game, and players have learnt that when it is advisable to pre-empt at all, it should be done to the limit.'

Pachabo, p. 15-23, extolls the pre-emptive bid: Bascole (v. p. 115) favours it; 'you would, as the game is now played, simply never win a rubber at all unless you were prepared to bid up to three or four some times'.

The three-bid. Hingley, p. 25, 'this call means absolute command of the entire suit, with at least four honours, and, if possible, six in the suit; or from A, K, Q and four small. Owen, p. 13, 'if you have a hand in which you are prepared to call "three" without a call from your partner, call three at once.' Manning disagrees (p. 78). Foster, p. 67, 'with seven cards in suit headed by two sure tricks, the proper bid is three.' (Two sure tricks are A, K, Q, J; Q, J, 10. The 'bid, he says, (p. 95) 'indicates that the hand is good for nothing else as the trump.' With this last Gillies, p. 52, disagrees: 'I do not see why a pre-emptive call should mean an otherwise weak hand.' (So Bergholt).

Work, p. 64, 'a bid of three shows seven tricks and potent possibilities'. Manning, p. 77, 'if you have a good hand in addition, I cannot see any advantage to be gained by starting with a bid of three.'

Pachabo, p. 20, would call three on six to A, Q, J, 10, as well as on seven to A, K, J, A, K, Q, 5, 4, 3, 2, without outside strength, and a useful rule for making the bid in a major suit is 'seven tricks and seven trumps'. The trick may be in the other suit. The rule about top honours is no longer necessary because the bid is intended, not to give your partner information, but to stop all further conversation.'

The advantage of a pre-emptive call of Three (on seven Spades to K, Q, J, 10) over a One call, is illustrated in Bergholt's Game xxxiii (which should be studied).

18.—Declare FOUR in any suit, major or minor, if you have nine sure tricks; declare FIVE if you have ten sure tricks.

Work, p. 64, 'a bid of four shows nine sure tricks and at least one more probable; a bid of five shows eleven practically sure tricks'. Foster, p. 67, 'with eight cards in [a major] suit headed by two sure tricks, the proper bid is four'. If the hand is eight or nine cards in the suit headed by two or three sure tricks, the player might as well bid five clubs or diamonds at once and be done with it. Emmet, p. 21, objects to calls of three in minor suits, unless there is a partial score. Yarborough (see p. 16 supra) demurs also to an initial call of four in such suits—a call which Foster does not (p. 77) explicitly condemn.

Pachabo, p. 42, 'with A, K, Q, x x x in Clubs, and nothing else, bid "Four Clubs" right off. . . With the same holding in diamonds there is less necessity to pre-empt. [A good working rule is: Count the sure tricks in your hand, then credit your partner with 7/8 of the remaining 23; deduct 2 from the total; then bid the remainder, if it exceeds three.]

19.—The Fundamental Rule: 'If the strength is in one suit only bid all the hand is worth, at once; if in two suits, declare one and re-bid later.' (Foster p.p. 68, 97, 100, 166.)

This, says Foster, is 'conventional' and 'the rule'. For its importance see p. 40. See also Foster's 'Auction made Easy', p. 7, and Manning, p. 68. 'It is a great mistake to call high at first, when you have a hand of such a character that you can, without danger, advance the bidding later' (he gives an example).

Yarborough (S. T. April 2nd, 1923): 'This is one of the things that look better on paper than in actual practice. . . It seems a very reasonable thing to say that it is so important to let partner know whether you have a quick trick outside the trump suit, or not, that a distinctly different mode of calling ought to be adopted in the different cases. But I very soon found it impossible to fix beforehand how many tricks I was prepared to bid on a long suit of trumps' (May 2nd) 'I have, in consequence abandoned Foster's plan.'

[That plan would seem to be unquestionably sound when both suits are major; but it does not cover all cases where a long and strong minor suit has outside support. Most of these last are No-trumps, but it occasionally happens that a pre-emptive call in the minor suit is safer than No-trumps, especially in the third game of the rubber.]

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SIR,—I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 23rd instant and am desired by the Prince of Wales to thank you for the copy of the 60th annual edition of 'THE DIRECTORY & CHRONICLE FOR CHINA, JAPAN, THE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, ETC.,' which His Royal Highness has been pleased to accept, and which will be extremely useful during the remainder of the tour.

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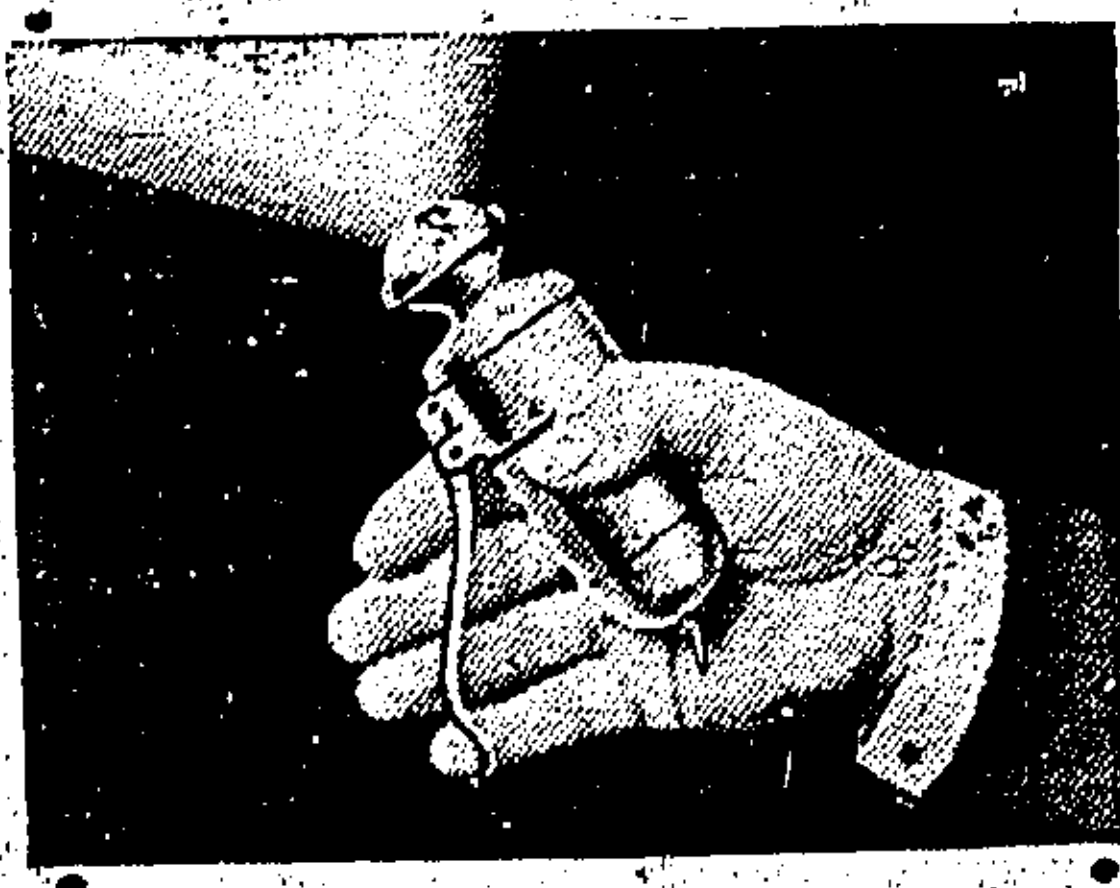
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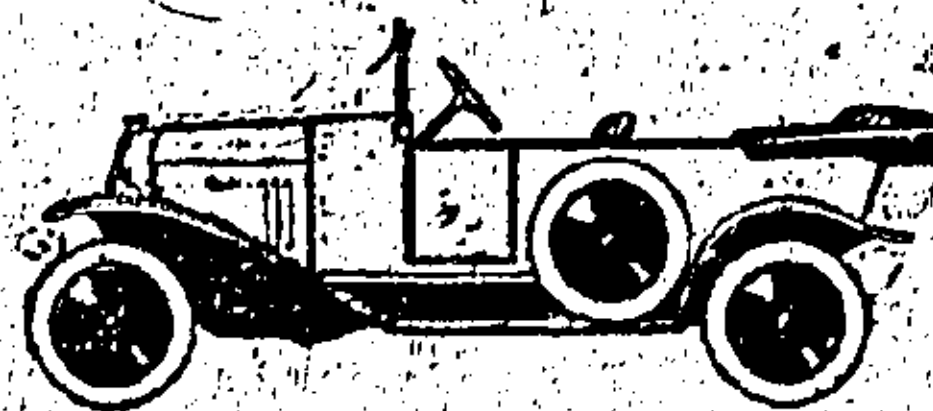
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INTERNATIONAL JUSTICE

SIR H. DUKE ON A NEW FACTOR
IN HISTORY.

Sir Henry Duke, President of the Probate, Divorce, and Admiralty Division of the High Court, delivered an address on "The International Problem of Law and Order" before the members of the Grotius Society in the Inner Temple Hall on May 18th, and dealt particularly with the possibilities for good in the League of Nations, and the great need for more public interest in a topic which is of vital importance to everyone.

Sir Alfred Hopkinson, President in the absence of the Lord Chancellor.

Sir Henry Duke said he had to deal with a problem of dominant interest to the human race at the present time. When international law was put to the average man as a solution of our difficulties and a safeguard against our perils, he almost felt that he was being mocked, and he looked back on nine years of anguish, and then turned to the present welter of discord and said: "If these are the fruits of international law, what of international law? And if they have happened in spite of international law, what of its sanctions?" The average man was almost inevitably brought to feel that there was no international law, and yet such a view took no just account of the present of the human race. Law and order existed in the national domain, but did not exist in the international domain. In the national domain the law had tightened its hold on the lawless until now resented the authority of the Legislature. Revolution came, but the insistence upon the rule of the State was as emphatic in revolutionary Powers as it was in settled Powers. While law had authority in the nation, anarchy did not exist. This condition was not the result of any imbecility in the human mind, or any lack of application or want of effort, but to transform the international world into a condition which bore the remotest logical relation to the law and order of the national world was an undertaking which might well transcend the abilities of man. That was the task upon which Europe and America were engaged to-day—of finding a solution for the cause of international anarchy, a problem which had engaged the minds of men for, at any rate, 2,500 years.

He reviewed efforts made in ancient Greece with its Amphictyonic Council, and in more recent times culminating with the Congress of Vienna and the Declaration of Paris (broken by Prussia in 1870), to find a solution for the peaceful settlement of international disputes. He referred to the Treaty of Versailles Covenant as a basis from which they might hope, not to abolish war, for a self-willed Power could still throw Europe into the commotion of war, but to bring nations into peaceful contact continuously.

The League was a new factor in the history of the world. Its masterpiece was the Hague Permanent Court, an international, independent, and judicial tribunal. This year it had sat as many days as the King's Bench sat in any one year of King George III.'s reign, and at its session beginning next month it would be full of work, having had jurisdiction conferred upon it by scores of treaties and protocols.

There was the strongest reason for hoping that the United States would give the Court its support. As regarded the lack of positive law and of sanctions, he attached the greatest importance to the sanctions provided against an offending state by Art. 16 of the Covenant—ostracism and isolation—in an era when the interests of all nations were so closely interwoven.

Sir Henry said that the task begun by jurists in the United States thirty years before the war seemed in 1913 and the years of 1914 to be on the point of producing some such concordat among the Powers as was arrived at the Versailles in 1919. The question to-day was whether there was ground for believing that the Covenant of the League of Nations had laid the foundations for a new departure.

The League of Nations was optional and incomplete; the Covenant was to some extent provisional, but for three successive years the covenanting Powers had met together in free congress, and there could not be a greater blessing to mankind than that. If the Assembly and Council which had been at work in the international arena had done nothing else they had secured by treaty, by convention, and by protocol that questions which could be remembered by scores should be submitted to the permanent court of justice at The Hague, and they continued that class of labour. The Covenant provided tremendous sanctions, but the problem was: How are the agencies for good such as are found in the Assembly Council, and Tribunal of the jurists and statesmen of the world, going to secure mutual protection against the evil of war? It was no use to invoke war to secure peace. He advocated a further development of the system of international conventions applied in each State by national legislation, and the enlargement of international law in national fields so as to deal with international crimes. It came as a shock to many statesmen who looked forward to a great day of justice after the war to find that war crimes must go unpunished because there was no international penal law. The Covenant would not work of itself; the Assembly had no resources of its own; and the Tribunal's solemn judgments might be disregarded. What was needed to make these things effective was the motive power of the modern conscious mind. Then it might not be hopeless in the progress of the Assembly, Council, and Court to secure such adjudications as would eventuate in the condemnation and punishment of those who made aggressive wars. The Covenant proposed a mode of discrimination as to whether there was a *cursu belli* when aggressive action was threatened. In the United States, three questions were much discussed, but in Great Britain the Press had shown an almost unanimous indifference. The Press must create the motive power and the jurists suggestions.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

SAVING "THE VICTORY"

MANION HOUSE MEETING.

A strong case was put forward at the Mansion House, London, on May 18th, for the effort that is being made to raise funds for restoring Nelson's famous flagship, the *Victory*, which stands in urgent need of costly repairs.

The chair was taken by the Lord Mayor, who was supported by Mr. L. S. Amery, M.P. (First Lord of the Admiralty), Admiral Sir F. S. Doveton Sturdee (Admiral of the Fleet) and others.

In opening the meeting, the Lord Mayor said that the cause was one which should appeal to the sentiments of the whole English-speaking race. After 100 years about the *Victory* had had to be brought into dock to save her from imminent disaster. To restore her thoroughly would cost £150,000, of which one generous donor, who preferred to be anonymous, had given the munificent sum of £50,000. Admiralty of the Fleet Sir Doveton Sturdee, a worthy successor of Nelson, had raised a fund of considerable amount, and he (the Lord Mayor) was helping to collect the remainder. One donation from an American visitor was accompanied by a letter, in which he said: "The old ship stands as a symbol, not of British might on the sea, but of the spirit of civilisation, of burdens undertaken for the sake of civilisation, for the destruction of tyranny, and the freedom of mankind."

Mr. Amery, in recalling the history of the *Victory*, said that she was the fifth of that name in the Royal Navy. Nelson's *Victory* was laid down at Chatham, under circumstances that made her name peculiarly auspicious, in that wonderful year of victories all round the world which was still commemorated in song, and more particularly in history—the year of Wolfe's victory on the Heights of Abraham, the year when Chatham won glory out of disaster and laid the foundation of the British Empire. The *Victory* bore the flag in subsequent years of the great admirals, Howe, Boscawen, Jervis, Keppel, and Kornwallis. She was present at the relief of Gibraltar and at the great victory of Cape St. Vincent, and finally became Nelson's own flagship, and was made for ever memorable by his victory, by his death and last prayer, and by his famous signal. Since then she had remained on the active list as the flagship of one distinguished commander-in-Chief after another, and he trusted she might long so continue. No one could tread her hallowed decks without feeling that she embodied all the traditions for which the British Navy stood, and of which Nelson in so pre-eminent a degree was the inspiring exemplar.

More than a year ago, said the First Lord, the Admiralty were faced with the serious danger that the *Victory* might at any moment sink at her moorings. It was decided that she should be brought into dock, and there she has been shored up. But the task of restoring her as she ought to be restored involved a cost which the Admiralty at the present time could not afford without serious prejudice to the immediate and urgent needs of the Navy. They felt that it would not be in Nelson's own spirit to sacrifice the Navy of to-day even to restore his own flagship, and it was for this reason that the Naval Research Society, under Admiral Sturdee, had issued an appeal to all patriotic citizens of the Empire and lovers of British freedom throughout the world to make voluntary contributions for this task of restoration.

He had been asked by the Lord Mayor who would be responsible for the *Victory* when restored. That would be the task and obligation of the Admiralty, under whom she would still remain the flagship in-Chief at Portsmouth. (Cheers.) The Admiralty were giving every facility at the dockyard to enable the work to be carried out as cheaply as possible, and the committee hoped to put the work in hand on June 1st.

Admiral Sir F. C. Sturdee stated that since October, when the fund was started, they had collected £58,333. What greater memorial, said Admiral Sturdee, could they have than this ship, which had saved England from invasion on four occasions, saved Gibraltar from being captured, maintained our trade, and carried on these great traditions for all these years? The effort was to save the ship and to encourage the young in the great deeds of their forefathers. If they could collect a penny from every child in the country they would be doing a great deal for the children themselves. One town, in the centre of England, had given £25 in this way. As years went by the ship would become more and more valuable, and future generations would bless those who had tried to save the famous old vessel. (Cheers.)

HONGKONG SHARE MARKET

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

JUNE 21st, 1923.

Hongkong and Shanghai Banks	1,080 b.
Union Insurance	233 b.
Hongkong Fire Insurance	465 b.
"Star" Ferries	431 b.
Whampoa Docks	174 ss.
Shanghai Docks	Tls. 100 ss.
Hongkong Lands	350 b.
Hongkong Hotels	\$161/384 ss.
Humphreys Estates	28.40 b.
Ewo Cotton Mills	Tls. 131/134 ss.
Shanghai Cottons	Tls. 100 b.
Oriental	Tls. 5.80 b.
Cements	\$22.70 ss.
Dairy Farms	25 ss.
Watsons	131 b.
Hongkong Electric	311 b.
buyers: — sellers: — sales.	

Lord Phillimore, who also spoke, said we should not be able to enforce international law unless we got a strong feeling in all great nations that law and order must be preserved at all costs.

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A WILL BY LETTER.

A PROBATE QUESTION AT SHANGHAI.

In the British Supreme Court at Shanghai last week his Honour Judge Sir Skinner Turner delivered judgment in the action in the probate jurisdiction brought against the Crown Advocate by Dr. G. Thomas of Hongkong in the matter of the estate of Tam Kun alia Henry Thomas (deceased).

Mr. Tycho Wing appeared for Dr. Thomas and Mr. A. G. Mosson for the Crown Advocate.

His Lordship said:—The plaintiff asks for probate of a letter written to him by one Henry Thomas deceased, his foster brother; he claims that he is an executor according to the tenor, and that the letter is a will. The facts are short and not in dispute: the deceased was a lighthouse keeper in the employ of the Chinese Maritime Customs; he died by his own hand on December 8th, 1922. Amongst his papers was a letter dated 3 days earlier addressed to the present plaintiff, which purported to deal with the whole of his estate in the case of death. It is typewritten, is not witnessed as a will according to the provisions of the Wills Act, 1837, nor does it name any executor but is signed by the deceased.

Acting on the act that time, correct advice of H. B. M. Consul at Amoy, the plaintiff asked for letters of administration of the estate, alleging that the deceased had died intestate. That application was removed into this Court from Amoy; and thereupon the Crown Advocate entered a caveat on the ground that the deceased had died leaving no known relatives and that the Crown was entitled. It appeared that the plaintiff was foster brother of the deceased and that the only other known person interested was his foster mother who resides at Hongkong.

The necessary formalities were proceeded with but the writ issued in pursuance of the caveat and the affidavit in support asked for a declaration that the letter was in law a will and that the deceased had in fact died testate. And to that position the Crown Advocate offers now no opposition.

It is clear to me that the present plaintiff is entitled to ask for probate as executor according to the tenor. If upon a reasonable construction of the document it appears that a particular person has been appointed to perform the essential duties of an executor such an appointment is sufficient to constitute that person an executor and to entitle him to apply for probate. Even an appointment to pay all just debts is enough. In the Goods of Cook 1002 P.114. Here in addition to such an appointment there is ample to show that the present plaintiff was appointed to perform the duties and I therefore hold that, assuming the letter can be admitted to probate as a will, this plaintiff is entitled to be executor according to the tenor. Is the letter a will?

By Lord Kingsdown's Act, 24 and 25 Vic. c.114, sect. 1, a testamentary instrument made out of the United Kingdom by a British subject, is a regards personal estate well executed for the purpose of being admitted to probate, if it is made according to the forms required by the law of the place where the testator was domiciled when it was made. And where no specific form is required it appears to be sufficient that the Courts of that Country would have upheld it. Stokes v. Stokes, 78 L.T. 56.

The deceased's domicile of origin was Hongkong; he may have acquired domicile in China; it is not necessary to decide that, as the result is the same. I have evidence before me, uncontradicted, that the letter is question would in Courts in China be upheld as a valid testamentary disposition, and I am satisfied, if it be for me to ascertain without evidence the state of Chinese Law that that is so; there is no question of "family estate" here. If the deceased's domicile was China on December 8th, then I can admit this letter to probate. If it was Hongkong, then the Ordinance No. 1 of 1896 expressly holds good such a testamentary document made by a Chinese.

I therefore order that probate can issue on the necessary formalities being complied with to the plaintiff as executor according to the tenor. As to the affidavit, I have already returned it to the plaintiff's counsel in order that the jury may be completed. It is unfortunate that this is so; but it is necessary that this Court, a foreign Court to that in Hongkong, should be in full possession of the documents itself of the position of the officer taking the oath and of his jurisdiction to administer an oath.

SIAMESE STEAMSHIP CO FOUR STEAMERS SOLD.

The four steamers of the Siamese Steamship Co., Ltd., viz. the *Phong Samud*, *Doe Samud*, *Phan Samud* and *Laen Samud* have been sold by the Borneo Co., Ltd., acting as agents for the Government, through Mr. A. P. Drakeford, acting for the purchasers, to Messrs. Jensen & Co., shipowners and agents of Nanjing Road, Shanghai, for 245,000. Messrs. Jensen have, in turn, sold the *Phong Samud* and the *Doe Samud* to the Sampoeng Steamship Co., of Shanghai. The *Phan Samud* and the *Laen Samud* have been purchased by the Shimatani Kisen Kaisha of Kobe, and have been respectively renamed the *Cho Sei Maru* and the *Tai Sei Maru*. These boats are to be manned and officered by Japanese.

THE MISSIONS TO SEAMEN

The Bishop of Peterborough, presiding at the annual meeting of the Missions to Seamen, held at the Church House, London, said the Chaplains sent out by the Society were doing high Imperial service. The men of the Mercantile Marine, looked upon the workers of the Missions to Seamen as their natural helpers and friends, and the Society's Institutes as their natural home when in a strange port. Such a noble enterprise was worthy of the most whole-hearted support.

The annual report gave interesting details of the work of the Missions to Seamen amongst sailors in all the most important ports of the world. In regard to the past year's work at Hongkong it was stated:—The year at Hongkong has been full of incident. At the beginning of the year was the Chinese seamen's strike, which held up for several weeks about 170 vessels in the harbour, without crews, but with officers and engineers and cargo on board, and the congestion in shipping continued for months after the strike was over. The strike had an adverse effect on the attendance at the Institute and Church, for frequently officers had to stand by their ships and again no launches were available for collecting congregations. But it is encouraging to find that in spite of this the number of seamen attending Holy Communion in the Institute Chapel was three times larger than the previous year.

The work at Shanghai has been consolidated and strengthened by the first year's efforts of our Chaplain, the Rev. T. Ward Hall. A motor-launch, the *Sunbeam*, has been built during the year, largely through the generosity of the Race Club, and it was dedicated by the Bishop at the end of September. This enables the Chaplain not only to visit the ships which lie at some distance from the Institute, but also to fetch men ashore for social functions and religious services, and to take the men and lads for picnics and games and outings, and give them healthy outdoor recreation in this Eastern port. The Committee feel that the Hanbury Institute is not suitable as a Missions to Seamen centre, and they have decided to try to raise money to build and endow a new Institute in memory of the men of the Mercantile Marine who fell in the War.

BRUTAL MURDER.

CHINESE CONSTABLE STABBED TO DEATH AT KOWLOON.

A Chinese constable was brutally murdered whilst on his beat at Kowloon in the early hours of yesterday morning. The constable, who was attached to the Tsim Tsa Tsui Police Station, went out on his beat at 1 a.m. and should have returned at 4 a.m., but failed to do so. Investigation resulted in the finding of his body lying in some bushes off the Observatory Road, with a number of knife wounds about the head and body. The cause of the murder is unknown, though as he was in uniform at the time, it is quite possible the work was done by armed robbers. Enquiries were made in the neighbourhood, and a Mr. Stanfield who lives in that particular road stated that he heard a cry in the early hours of the morning, and on looking over his verandah he saw four men in the road. There were dressed in all white, with the exception of one who was dressed in a white coat with black trousers. They were standing near the footpath where the body was found.

TROUBLE WITH A HOUSE-BOY.

RUSSIAN LADY'S METHOD OF SHOWING HER RESENTMENT.

A Russian lady appeared before the Magistrate (Mr. R. E. Ludsell) yesterday morning charged with assaulting a Chinese house boy by throwing a jug of water over him, and breaking a plate on his head.

The defendant was Mrs. Blankenship, of No. 1, Carnarvon Road, and the complainant was a house boy employed by the occupants of the adjoining flat. Mr. A. E. Hall presided.

Asked by the Magistrate what happened, Mrs. Blankenship stated that she shared the gas with the people in the flat next door, and a day or so ago the complainant came to her and accused her of using more than her fair share. He made the same complaint to his mistress, and the defendant was annoyed because she knew that this was not true. She asked the man what he meant by telling lies to his mistress, and he became impertinent. She had a jug of water in her hand and she threw this over him. He retaliated by striking her with a dirty cloth he was carrying, and then it was that she broke the plate over his head.

Mr. A. E. Hall agreed that this version was correct, excepting the part where she alleged she was struck with a dirty towel.

His Worship bound defendant over in the sum of \$50 to keep the peace for twelve months.

SPORT

LEAGUE TENNIS.

C.R.C. "A" v. I.R.C. "A."

The Indian contingent visited the Chinese Recreation Club ground on Wednesday and proved a little too strong for the home side, being 15 games to the good at the end, the ultimate result being 57 games to 12 in favour of the Indians. At the end of the first round the Indians were leading by 21 games to 12. Thus encouraged, they took another 10 games in the second round, so that they won 40 games in the two rounds, leaving only 10 games to be secured for victory out of the last 31 games. They won another 17 games in the third round, and thus obtained a comfortable victory. O. and H. D. Rumsjohn were responsible for 21 games. The Chinese were without the services of Ng See Kwong, who is at present away in the North. The Indians have now completed their fixture list and have won the maximum number of points. This is their second consecutive win in the "A" League and they deserve hearty congratulations. Scores:—

A. H. and A. Rumsjohn lost to M. K. and M. W. Lo, 3-6; beat Wong and Li, 6-5; beat Lau and M. P. Lo, 8-3.

S. D. and S. H. Small lost to M. K. and M. W. Lo, 3-6; beat Wong and Li, 6-5; lost to Lau and M. P. Lo, 4-7.

O. and H. D. Rumsjohn beat M. K. and M. W. Lo, 7-1; beat Wong and Li, 8-3; beat Lau and M. P. Lo, 8-3.

In their six league fixtures the Indians secured the following victories:—
H.K.C.C., 52 games to 17.
K.C.C., 56 games to 43.
U.S.R.C., 58 games to 41.
C.S.C.C., 61 games to 34.
University, 81 games to 18.
C.R.C., 57 games to 42.

HONGKONG LAWN TENNIS ASSOCIATION.

TENNIS LEAGUE.

"A" Division.

	P.	W.	L.	Pts.
Indian R.C.	7	7	0	7
Hongkong C.C.	5	5	1	5
Chinese R.C.	7	5	2	5
Kowloon C.C.	6	3	3	3
United Services	7	2	4	3
University	6	2	4	2
Club de Recreo	6	1	5	1
Civil Service	7	0	7	0

"B" Division.

	P.	W.	L.	Pts.
Indian R.C.	7	6	1	6
Chinese R.C.	6	5	1	5
Queen's College	7	5	2	5
University	7	4	3	4
Craigengower "B"	7	4	3	4
Kowloon C.C. "A"	6	3	3	3
Kowloon C.C. "B"	7	3	4	3
Club de Recreo	6	3	3	3
Civil Service	6	2	4	2
Craigengower "A"	8	0	8	0
Netherlands T.C.	6	0	6	0

The "A" Division of the League has been won for the second time in succession, by the Indian Recreation Club as a result of their victory over the Chinese on Wednesday afternoon. They have again an unbeaten record on which they are to be congratulated.

The Hongkong Cricket Club will, in all probability, take second place as they have only to play the University and they ought to win. They were only beaten by the Indians and it was a very close affair. In the "B" Division, the Indians ought, also, to win, as they defeated Queen's College in no uncertain fashion last Saturday. They have three matches yet to play, but these are all against weak teams. There is one good match on June 30th between Queen's College and the Chinese, and this will probably decide who takes second place.

FIXTURES FOR SATURDAY.

"A" Division.
There are only two postponed matches to be played and one of these may be played off. The matches are:—
University v. Hongkong C.C.
Club de Recreo v. Kowloon C.C.

"B" Division.

Chinese v. Craigengower "B".
Club de Recreo v. Civil Service.
Kowloon "A" v. Kowloon "B".
University v. Netherlands T.C.

WHAT IS EYESTRAIN?

The eye has certain tiny muscles. When objects we look at do not come up to a sharp focus in the eye, these muscles exert themselves unduly and enable us to see clearly in spite of the defect. These muscles tire and relax causing the objects looked at to become blurred and indistinct. Upon closing the eyes for a few seconds the muscles become more or less rested and objects are clear again for a brief period. Properly fitted glasses correct eyestrain, whether caused by astigmatism or age. The Hongkong Optical Co., successors to Clark & Co., Manufacturing and Refracting Opticians, 53, Queen's Road Central, have the equipment to fit you glasses properly. ADVT 1161

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CONSIGNEES of Cargo from MARSEILLE, LES, etc., also Cargo "EGYPTIEN" from HAVRE, etc., in connection with above Steamer are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasures and Valuables, are being landed at the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd. Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless intimation is received from the Consignees before Noon, To day, requesting it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be counter-signed by the Undersigned. Goods remaining undelivered after the 25th instant, at Noon, will be subject to contact and landing charges.

All claims must be sent in to me on or before the 30th instant, or they will not be recognized.

All damaged packages will be examined on Tuesday, the 26th instant, at 10 a.m., by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

R. HODENFUSER, Agent.

Hongkong, 20th June, 1923. [93]

THE BEN LINE STEAMERS, LTD.

FROM LEITH, ANTWERP, MIDDLESBRO, LONDON AND STRAITS.

The Steamship "BENDORAN."

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd. Kowloon, from whence, and from the wharves, delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 25th inst. will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 7th July, or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 25th inst. at 10 a.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be counter-signed by GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., LTD. Agents.

Hongkong, 18th June, 1923. [973]

RICKMERS LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM HAMBURG AND ANTWERP.

THE Steamship "BEETRAM RICKMERS" having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd. Kowloon, and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

Optional Goods will be carried on unless instructions are given to the contrary before Noon-to-day.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on 25th inst. at 10 a.m.

All claims must be presented within fifteen days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 25th inst. will be subject to rent.

Consignees of cargo are hereby notified that they must produce an Import permit signed by the Superintendent of Imports & Exports, Hongkong, before Bills of Lading can be counter-signed.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be counter-signed by NALMDOOS VERVOORTSMA, CARL BOEDIKER & CO'S, HANDELSMAATSCHAP (LTD), Agents, Rickmers Line.

Hongkong, 19th June, 1923. [930]

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HONGKONG HANSARD REPORTS
of the MEETINGS of the
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Session 1921.

Revised by the Members

PRICE 2/6

DAILY PRESS OFFICE.

THE SWEEPSTAKE CASE. THE MYSTERY OF "LIZZIE". EVIDENCE COMPLETED.

After an adjournment of eight days the Chinese Club sweepstake case was continued last evening before the Board of Arbitrators. The case has now occupied some three weeks but last evening saw the arbitration proceedings nearing the final stages. The dispute arose as to the ownership of the Chinese Club sweepstake winning ticket, No. 3066, which is claimed to have been bought by two separate parties, Mrs. Violet Chan of Hongkong and Mr. Chik Yau Chau of Shanghai—the rival claimants. The money at stake amounts to over \$50,000. A curious feature of the affair is that the winning ticket has not been produced to the Court by either party. Mr. Chik alleges that he gave it to Mr. Sidney Quinn in Shanghai, whereas Mr. Quinn has declared that the ticket handed to him was 3078 and not 3066. On the other hand Mrs. Chan insists that she bought the ticket at a Christmas Eve party and placed it in a drawer, from whence she thinks it was lost during the removal of her furniture.

Mr. Chik Yau Chau is represented by Mr. C. G. Alabaster, K.C. (instructed by Mr. C. A. S. Russ) and Mr. Elsie Zeilgyn (instructed by Mr. G. K. Hall Bratton) represents Mrs. Chan.

The first witness called last evening was Mr. F. C. Jenkin (barrister-at-law) who gave formal evidence as to a visit paid to him on March 24th by Mr. C. A. S. Russ (Solicitor) and some Chinese clients. They called concerning the winning ticket of the Chinese Club Sweepstake. In reply to Mr. Zeilgyn, Mr. Jenkin said that a document (exhibit 2) was not produced on that occasion. He was then not concerned with the evidence of the case, but only with the stopping of payment of the money.

Mr. Zeilgyn then called a witness in connection with the mysterious signature "Lizzie" which appeared at the foot of one of the first telegrams sent to Mr. Sidney Ng Quinn at Shanghai. The question "who is Lizzie" was first asked by Mr. Alabaster in the cross-examination of Mr. Sidney Quinn. Mr. Quinn on that occasion replied that it was Mr. Henry Wei, but the point which perplexed the Court was why should the name "Lizzie" be used. For the purpose of throwing some light on this little mystery Mr. Henry Wei arrived in Hongkong yesterday from Shanghai. He explained to the Court that he was a Shanghai merchant and on the day the Derby was won he was staying at Mrs. Ng Quinn's house in Hongkong. He was present when Dr. T. P. Woo telephoned to Mr. Ng Quinn stating that she had won. He witnessed the search for the missing ticket and at Mrs. Chan's request he sent off a telegram "to Sidney in Shanghai" saying "we have won first prize" and asking him to return "immediately." Mr. Wei went on to describe a little quarrel between Mrs. Chan and Mrs. Lai (Mrs. Chan's sister) which arose over the loss of the ticket. The witness said that Mrs. Chan was angry with Mrs. Lai for removing the furniture of her room without her supervision. Witness went on to say that he was concerned about this little difference and on March 23rd he sent off the telegram signed "Lizzie." He sent this off on his own initiative. In this telegram, addressed to Mr. Sidney Quinn, he asked "Who has won?" Asked why he should use the nom-de-plume "Lizzie," Mr. Wei explained that on the same day he was leaving for Canton and if he had signed it "Henry" a reply might have come back addressed to "Henry" and, as he was going to be absent for some days he thought it best to sign a lady's name. By so doing he thought it would be opened by one of the family and thus prevent any delay. His reason for asking in the cable "Who has won?" when he had stated in the first cable "We have won" was simply to get an assurance from Mr. Sidney Quinn that Mrs. Chan had won and thus settle the difference which have arisen between the two ladies.

After Mr. Wei had been further cross-examined by the Court, Mrs. Lai (sister of Mrs. Chan) was called. She repeated the story already known to the Court, regarding the search for the ticket at Mrs. Ng Quinn's house. In reply to Mr. Zeilgyn, Mrs. Lai said her name was Elizabeth and that she was known as "Liz," but she knew nothing about the cable signed "Lizzie" and sent by Mr. Henry Wei.

Resuming after dinner, Dr. T. P. Woo (a member of the Committee of the Chinese Club) related to the Court his telephone conversation with Mrs. Ng Quinn on the day the Derby was run. Mrs. Quinn told him that the ticket could not be found. On that occasion no mention was made of the winning number. The witness said that he congratulated Mrs. Ng Quinn on winning the prize. Asked how he came to know that Mrs. Ng Quinn had won, Dr. Woo said that Mr. Mok (Secretary of the Club) had told him that one of the tickets issued to Mrs. Ng Quinn had won the first prize.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

GODOWN OR DOMESTIC TENEMENT. ANOTHER RENTS ORDINANCE CASE.

His Honour the Puisse Judge (Mr. Justice Gompertz) was called upon yesterday morning to decide whether the ground floor of No. 3, Canal Road, was a godown or a domestic tenement within the meaning of the Rents Ordinance.

The plaintiffs, a firm known as the Luen Lee Company, asked the Court to confirm a notice to quit which they delivered to the defendant firm, Hop Fat & Co., 121, Wanchai Road, on April 1st. The defendants have sought protection under the Rents Ordinance by claiming that the ground floor is a domestic tenement.

Mr. C. A. S. Russ appeared for the plaintiff and Mr. F. G. Vaux represented the defendants.

Mr. Russ said the claim was for possession of the ground floor, No. 3, Canal Road West, and he thought the only point his Lordship would be called upon to decide was whether the premises can be styled a godown or a domestic tenement, and whether or not the premises came under the protection of the Rents Ordinance. The contention of the plaintiff was that the ground floor was a godown. No. 3, Canal Road was a three-story building, of which the first and second floors were set as domestic tenements. The ground floor had a length of 33 feet 4 inches and a breadth of 11 feet 6 inches. This floor was let to the Hop Fat Company at a rental of \$10 a month. The floor was used by the defendants for storing rice, sugar, and other goods, and for a very considerable period a Chinese watchman had had a small cubicle on the floor and prepared his food there. Since the trouble in Canton and the influx of refugees into the Colony a number of people had been living there. His contention was that whatever domestic tenement was found there was used entirely in connection with the storage of goods there, and that the floor was primarily a godown.

Lee Kam, the assistant manager of the plaintiff firm, said that notice to quit was delivered to the defendant firm on April 5th and Mr. Russ read out the notice to the Court. It required the tenants to quit by 5th May or their rent would be raised from \$10 to \$30.

In reply to Mr. Vaux, the rent collector for the plaintiff denied that the godown keeper and his wife and family had been living there for the last 5 years.

Mr. Vaux said he had been instructed to the effect that the defendant, his wife and family had been living there for four or five years. The back part of the ground floor had a window a courtyard and a kitchen, whilst he admitted that the front part was used as a godown.

The defendant, in the box, bore out Mr. Vaux's statement, which was also corroborated by a Chinese woman who said she was a neighbour and knew the defendant's family very well.

His Honour said that on the facts of the case that had been placed before him he had to give judgment for the defendant with costs.

CORRESPONDENCE STREET FOOTBALL.

[TO THE EDITOR OF "THE HONGKONG DAILY PRESS"]

Sir, Sergeant Eston was instrumental recently in securing the conviction of some youths who were playing street football to the annoyance of pedestrians. May I direct his attention to the little level at Glenelg, just below the steps leading from Caine Road? This is a particularly favoured pitch, where from 15 to 20 nippers enjoy the game at almost all hours of the day. I have to inform against the youngsters, but the fact remains that they constitute a nuisance, and the worthy Sergeant will be conferring a favour on a goodly-sized section of the community by his being removed. Yours, etc.,

Hongkong, June 21st, 1923.

P.S.—A poster written in Chinese warning all would-be offenders, and expressing them of the penalty of conviction, might have good results if stuck somewhere close to where the game is played.

Asked by Mr. Ho Leung why he did not report to the Committee when Mrs. Quinn asked him to state that the ticket had been lost, Dr. Woo said he did not think it was necessary to do so. The witness further said that the time of the telephone conversation was between one and two o'clock, shortly after tiffin.

Dr. Kwan (President of the Club) recalled, said no one in the club knew who had won the prize until five or six o'clock that afternoon.

This concluded all the evidence to be placed before the Board and as the hour was getting late it was decided that Counsel should address the Court on the following evening (25th) at 6 o'clock.

It was also decided that the Board of Arbitrators be granted an extension of time from the 27th of June to the 10th July to consider its decision.

AFFAIRS OF MESSRS. REISS, BROS. ASSETS, £2,000,000. OFFICIAL RECEIVER'S HOPE OF RECONSTRUCTION.

The Evening Chronicle (Manchester) of May 16th says:

Great satisfaction will be felt through-out commercial circles in Manchester, and over a wide area in the East-End, at the official announcement that the business of the famous firm of Messrs. Reiss Brothers, Ltd., of Quay Street, Manchester, merchant shippers, which has been in existence for more than a century, is not to be discontinued.

Mr. Margatroyd, the assistant official receiver, conveyed this information to the creditors of the company when they held their first meeting this afternoon.

In his comments on the company's affairs, the Official Receiver (Mr. J. Grant Gibson) expressed the view that the most urgent necessity at the moment was to obtain the appointment of a definitive liquidator and committee of inspection to control the general liquidation. With that end in view he had called the meeting of creditors and contributors at the earliest possible moment, without waiting for the filing of the statement of affairs, which must take some time.

The petition to wind up the company, which the Official Receiver understood was a joint petition of the petitioning creditors and the company, was presented on April 24th.

On April 26th the company was informed by its bankers that it would be impossible any longer to finance the company's business, that the account must be regarded as closed.

SPECIAL MANAGER. The directors had assured the Official Receiver that after that intimation they felt that they could not in honesty either pay accounts or receive further goods. Certain goods were, in fact, received by inadvertence after April 26th, and the Official Receiver had in certain cases authorised the return of such goods or their retention as part of his own trading through the agency of the special manager.

A special arrangement was made between the company and its bankers on April 24th, whereby the payment of certain cheques amounting to £16,571 18s. 7d. was provided for by the deposit with the company's bankers of cheques, bills, and shipping documents of the total value of £18,580 11s. 11d.

Cheques to the value of £14,736 2s. 7d. had been paid on presentation, but six, aggregating £1,835 18s., having been somewhat delayed in presentation, were not paid. The question of their payment was under consideration, and no doubt the matter would be satisfactorily arranged.

The preservation of the continuity of the company's business, the Official Receiver continued, fell under two heads:—(1) Arranging for the continuous performance of contracts in England, and (2) the efficient supervision of the company's affairs in the East.

So far as the first was concerned, he had endeavoured to secure it by obtaining from the court the appointment of Mr. W. H. Garrett as special manager, by whom the business had been carried on since the date of the presentation of the petition, and countenance had also been given to the performance of certain definite contracts.

NO DEBENTURES.

EVIDENCE OF DIRECTORS' GOOD FAITH.

With regard to the second head, the position was not as clear as it might be, owing to the possible conflict of laws and jurisdiction as between this country and the court at Hongkong and the Chinese courts.

At the request of the directors and with the sanction of the court he had appointed two managing agents in Hongkong, Canton, and a number of Chinese Treaty ports. It was possible that the Courts of the East, like those of Hongkong, and the Chinese Treaty ports in which the company had agencies, might elect to appoint a liquidator of their own.

A summary of the company's last balance-sheet, that of June 30th, 1922, showed:

LIABILITIES.	
Sundry creditors (Liverpool).....	£437,692. 8. 2.
Reiss Bros. (Liverpool).....	21,630. 15. 8
Deposits.....	182,100. 10. 7
Underwriting account.....	5,865. 14. 11
English banks.....	830,780. 13. 2
Eastern Bank and finance house.....	422,200. 0. 5
Eastern Bank No. 2.....	284,157. 10. 3
Eastern Bank No. 3.....	297,164. 18. 0
Provision for fall in value of stocks in branch books.....	35,927. 6. 10
Total gross liabilities.....	£2,415,791. 11. 4

ASSETS.	
Cash in hand.....	£3,957. 4. 5
Bills in hand.....	1,881. 17. 0
Sundry debtors.....	400,315. 9. 8
Mortgage contracts, less payments on account.....	45,869. 4. 8
Consignments.....	6,553. 5. 8
Open shipments, less remittances May 1st June 30th, 1922.....	645,562. 10. 4
Stock in hand.....	350,608. 18. 0
China and Hongkong buildings and property.....	342,458. 4. 0
Manchester warehouse.....	100,000. 0. 0
Ditto, Machinery and Furniture.....	5,000. 0. 0
London, Machinery and Furniture.....	1,711. 1. 7
Investments.....	5,472. 10. 2
Goodwill and Trade Marks.....	100. 0. 0
Balance of Excess Profits Duty recoverable.....	34,003. 3. 8
Total gross assets.....	£2,058,612. 10. 1
Deficiency, net.....	457,179. 12. 3
Total.....	£2,415,791. 11. 4

(Continued at foot of next column.)

PARTNERSHIP DISPUTE. CLAIM TO PARTNERSHIP SUCCEEDS.

JUDGMENT BY THE PUISSE JUDGE.

Judgment was delivered yesterday in the Summary Court by his Honour the Puisse Judge (Mr. Justice Gompertz) in the case in which a Chinese named Kwok To Kai claimed partnership in the Ying Kee Co. and the Tung Lee Yuen, which were cited as defendants.

His Lordship, in delivering judgment said—the plaintiff in the case was the fourth of seven brothers and their father, Kwok Ah Cheung, who died in 1880, was a contractor to the P. & O. S.N. Co. for the supply of provisions to steamers. After his death the three elder sons carried on the business, but they became involved in speculation and were ultimately adjudicated bankrupt. The plaintiff took over the undertaking in 1883 and had carried it on to the present day, under the firm names Ying Kee and Tung Lee. In 1897 a new business for the supply of provisions to the Nippon Yusen Kaisha was started under the names of Ying Kee Kungsz and Tung Lee Yuen. Its office was in the premises of the old firm. The new business continued until 1922, when on the application of the plaintiff a receiver was put in.

The real issue was a simple one—Was the plaintiff, or was he not, a partner in this new firm? The plaintiff's case was that the firm was started with five brothers then living. One brother was dead, but his representatives continued, together with the plaintiff, to run the business. Cho Kai, was manager from the beginning, up to his death in 1910. The defendants admitted that regular annual payments had been made by Cho Kai to his four brothers, but they contended that these were purely voluntary contributions of an unvarying amount of \$300 per annum which Cho Kai was free to discontinue at any time. They insisted that none of the other brothers were partners, and that Cho Kai was the sole proprietor of the new business until he transferred it to his son, the defendant, Ping Tsun, in November, 1918. Two of the brothers had denied on oath that they had ever been partners. The firm's books showed that there was no record of any division of profits or any recognition of partnership. The payments were made regularly. Even in years which showed a debit on capital account.

Early in the case the plaintiff put forward certain memoranda, or slips, and his Lordship went on to say that though the case for the defendants was very ably handled and the cross-examination very searching, yet the defendants had not been, in his opinion, entirely unable to destroy the credit of or to explain away the memoranda.

Dealing with the document of transfer of the business by Cho Kai to his son, which had been the subject of fierce controversy during the case, his Lordship said he had been unable to decide whether the signatures, impugned were forgeries or not.

His Lordship concluded by saying that on the evidence he was not satisfied that Yam Kai's partnership had been established. The plaintiff—therefore succeeded in his claim. The plaintiff must have judgment, but not against the defendant Kwok Yam Kai. The order he proposed to make as to costs was that the defendant, Kwok Ping Tsun, pay the costs of the action. He did not propose to give the defendant Kwok Yam Kai any costs for reasons which were apparent. He was ready, if it was desired, to consider the question of costs in Chambers. Leave to apply was given.

Mr. Eldon Potter instructed by Mr. G. B. Haywood, represented the plaintiff, and Mr. F. C. Jenkin, instructed by Messrs. Johnson, Stokes and Master was for the defendants.

The Official Receiver remarked that he understood the total deficiency had also increased somewhat, and that some of the assets, a substantial proportion in fact, were pledged to the creditors, and to the extent of the pledge the liabilities and assets would disappear from either side of the account.

PLEDGED PRIVATE ASSETS.

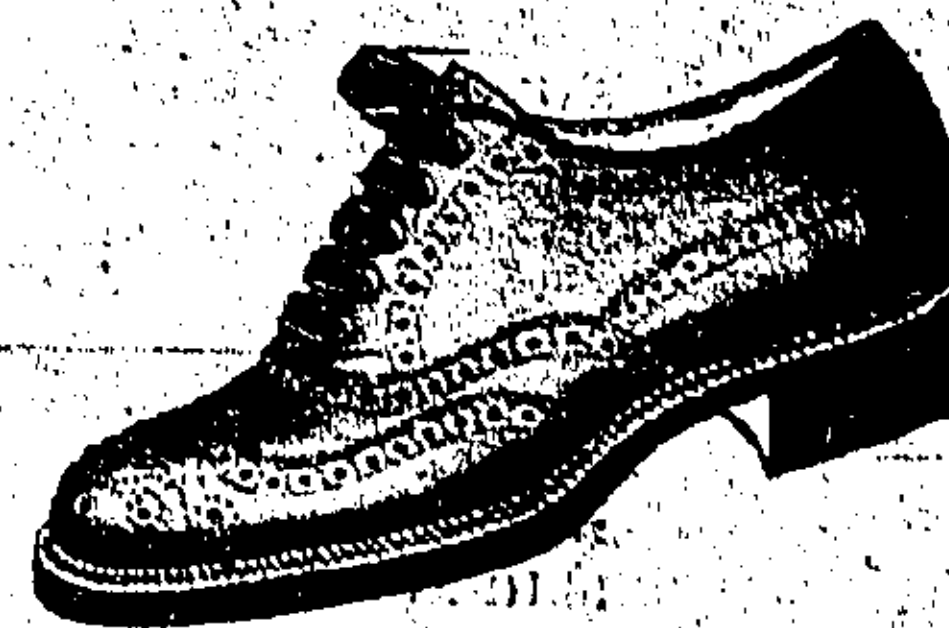
In addition to the direct securities, the Official Receiver understood that the directors of the company had pledged practically the whole of their private assets with the company's bankers, further to secure their account. This security was collateral, and while helping to discharge the bank's claim would not require assessment or deduction from the amount of any formal proof.

Mr. Grant Gibson concluded:—The Official Receiver thinks it worthy of note that there are no debentures whatever issued by the company. It is easy to realise that the directors might have had issued to themselves debentures to cover their heavy commitments on the company's behalf, and the fact that they have not done so is a recent evidence of good faith.

The Official Receiver trusts that he may be allowed to associate himself with the generally expressed sympathy for the misfortune that has befallen the company and its directors, and to express a hope that some form of reconstruction may be devised.

CREPE SOLED GOLF SHOES.

A VERY SMART ENGLISH GOLF SHOE, MADE FROM A FINE WILLOW CALF, SOLED WITH CREPE RUBBER.



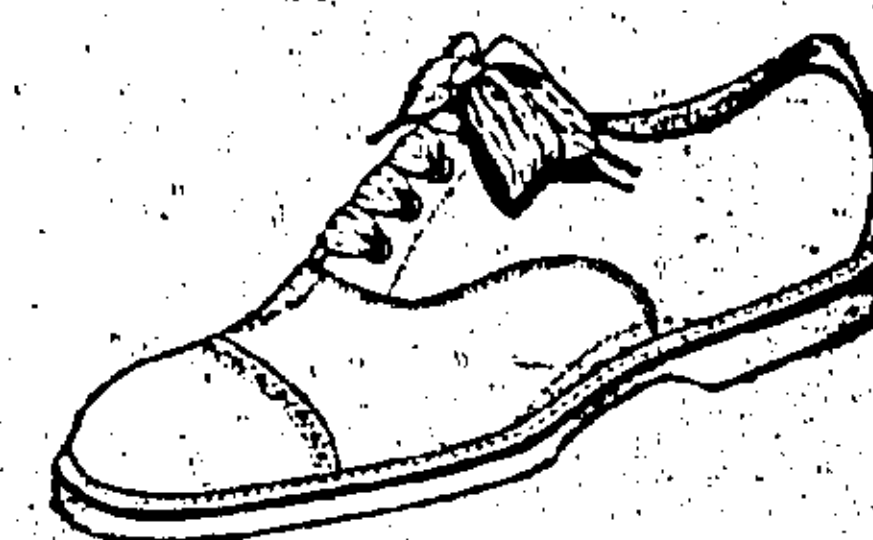
CREPE RUBBER IS GUAR-

ANTEED TO LAST LONGER THAN LEATHER AND IS IDEAL FOR WEAR UNDER ANY CONDITIONS, GIVES A PERFECT GRIP ON GRASS, ROAD OR ROCK. THEY ARE VERY LIGHT IN WEIGHT.

PRICE \$25.00 PAIR

CREPE SOLED TENNIS SHOES.

THIS TENNIS SHOE IS MADE FOR HARD OR GRASS COURTS AND WILL WEAR BETTER THAN ANY COMPOSITON RUBBER, YET MADE.



PRICE \$8.25 PAIR

LANE, CRAWFORD, LTD.

THE BAKERY DEPARTMENT

CAFÉ WISEMAN

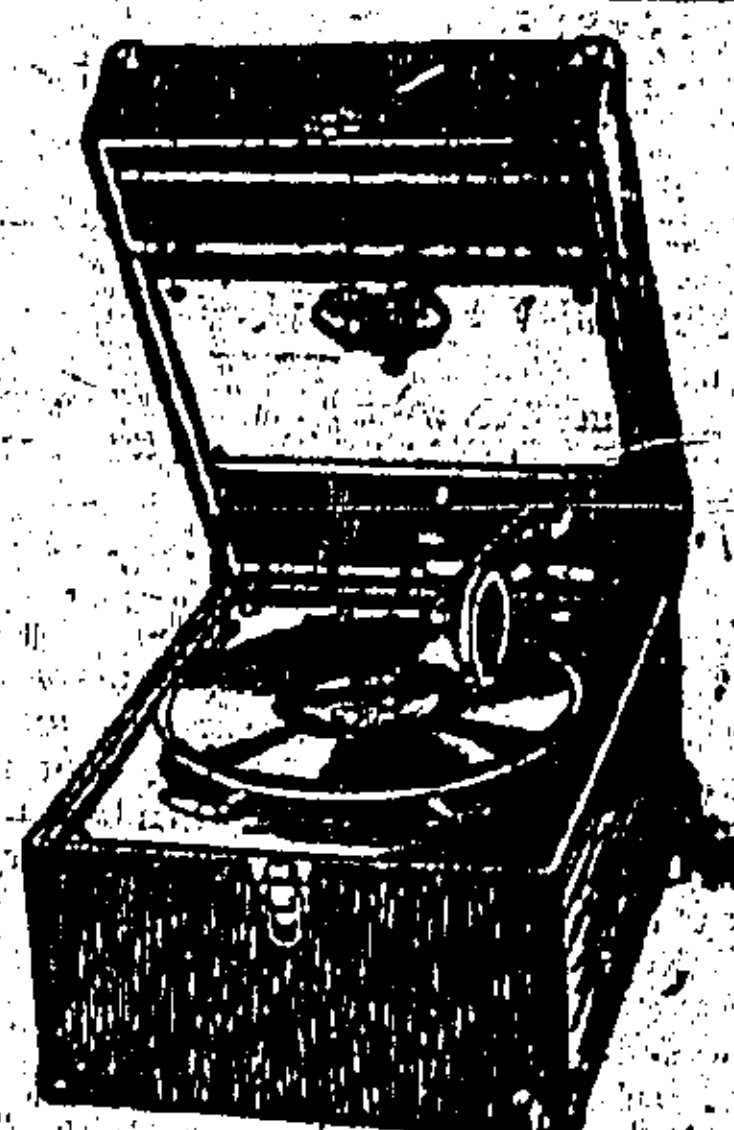
All Bread sold by Cafe Wiseman is made by machinery under the most scrupulously clean and hygienic conditions. The ingredients used are of the very finest quality obtainable. Purity and excellence guaranteed. The old methods of making Bread by hand have been entirely done away with. We have now obtained the services of an Expert European Baker.

Cafe Wiseman Bread can be had in the following kinds—Sandwich, Tin, Coburg, French, Vienna, Household, and Brown Bread.

LANE, CRAWFORD, LTD.

THE NEW COLUMBIA PORTABLE GRAMOPHONE.

WITH PATENT TONE CONTROL LEAVES BY WHICH YOU CAN REGULATE THE TONE. SOFT MEDIUM AND LOUD. CALL AND HEAR IT.



ANDERSON'S.

2, QUEEN'S BUILDINGS. TEL. C. 1322.

Powell

TELEPHONE 20, 13146.

PIECE GOODS DEPARTMENT

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF SUMMER FABRICS FOR 'LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S DRESSES

COTTON VOILS PLAIN & FANCY.

ORGANDIES PLAIN & FANCY.

ZEPHYRS STRIPED & CHECKED.

DOUBLE WIDTH

NOVELTIES & EMBROIDERED VOILE AND ORGANDIE

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

NOTICE

MR. W. G. SAUNDERS has THIS DAY been Authorised to Sign for our Company for Procurement.

T. E. GRIFFITH, LTD.
Canton, 20th June, 1923.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS of the letting by Public Auction Sale to be held on MONDAY, the 25th day of June 1923, at 3 p.m., at the Office of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor of Four Lots of CROWN LAND at Ma Tau Chung in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOTS.

No. of Lot.	Boundary Measurement.	Area.	Annual Rental.	Upset Price.
1.	Lot 1, Ma Tau Chung, containing 100,000 sq. ft.	100,000	£500	£10,000
2.	Lot 2, Ma Tau Chung, containing 100,000 sq. ft.	100,000	£500	£10,000
3.	Lot 3, Ma Tau Chung, containing 100,000 sq. ft.	100,000	£500	£10,000
4.	Lot 4, Ma Tau Chung, containing 100,000 sq. ft.	100,000	£500	£10,000

PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS of the letting by Public Auction Sale to be held on MONDAY, the 25th day of June 1923, at 3 p.m., at the Office of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor of one Lot of CROWN LAND on New Motor Road from Gap Road to Wanchai Gap in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Lot.	Boundary Measurement.	Area.	Annual Rental.	Upset Price.
1.	Lot 1, New Motor Road, containing 100,000 sq. ft.	100,000	£500	£10,000

THE BEN LINE STEAMERS, LIMITED.

From ANTWERP, MIDDLESBRO, LONDON & STRAITS.

The Steamship "BENRINNES"

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their wharves in the Colony of Hongkong and Kowloon and Godown Co., Ltd., when- ever and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 27th inst., will be subject to suit.

All claims against the steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before the 11th inst., or they will not be recognized.

All lost, damaged, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 27th inst., at 10 a.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., LTD., Agents.

Hongkong, 21st June, 1923. [935]

THE HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

EXTRA GYMKHANA MEETING is fixed for SATURDAY, JULY 7th, 1923. Draft Programmes and Entry Forms may be obtained at the Race Course, Hongkong Club and CAUSEWAY BAY STABLES, under cover.

Entries Close Saturday, 23rd June, 1923. [972]

G. R.

THE OFFICE of the SECRETARIAT FOR CHINESE AFFAIRS has been REMOVED to the FIRST FLOOR of BEACONSFIELD ARCADE.

E. R. HALLIDAY,
SECRETARY FOR CHINESE AFFAIRS. [981]

SAFE, pure and Guaranteed Cure for Leprosy, Leucoderma, Patches, Marks, Eruptions, Pimples, Eczema, etc., in Four Weeks. Patients willing to be treated by Post are requested to write. Rs. 7 to 8 (Rs. 50) per Week. Full particulars Free under cover.

"SAR" WORKS, Redon Sugar (H.P.), Calcutta. (India) [105]

INTIMATIONS

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LTD.

SHAREHOLDERS in THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LTD., are requested to forward their Claims to the Undersigned as soon as possible.

L. S. GREENHILL,
Secretary.

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LTD.
[964]

G. R.

TENDERS are invited for the Purchase of 30,000 Gallons (approximately), or Less Quantity, of Rangoon O.I.S. LUBRICATING OIL, subject to the following Conditions:

- The Oil is believed to be pure, but purity is not guaranteed. A Sample can be seen on application.
 - The Oil shall be cleared with All Faults and Errors of Description, Quantity, Measurement or Enumeration and no claim for Any Subsequent Loss or Error will be admitted. The Purchaser shall be deemed to have inspected the material, and should be purchase without previous inspection; it shall be at his own risk.
 - Purchasers must provide their own containers for the removal of the Oil. The Oil, which is in tanks, will be run off into Purchaser's containers without charge, but the Purchaser must be represented at the time the Oil is run off in order to safeguard his interests, unless he agrees in writing to accept the Oil as packed by the Dockyard and without subsequent dispute as to quantity, condition of packages, etc.
 - Any Cooping, etc., necessary to the containers provided by a purchaser will only be done on the purchaser agreeing in writing to pay usual Admiralty charges for such services.
 - Arrangements for Removal of the Oil shall be made by Purchaser, and the Admiralty admit no responsibility whatsoever after the Oil leaves the Yard.
 - Payment to be made before the Oil leaves the Yard.
 - The Admiralty reserve the right to withdraw the Oil from sale or to dispose of all or any part thereof as they may decide.
 - Tenders in Sealed Envelopes marked "TENDER FOR LUBRICATING OIL" should be lodged at the Office of the Naval Store Officer on or before Noon of the 25th JUNE, 1923.
- A. W. GRUNDY,
Naval Store Officer. [969]

S. S. "CHINA"

PURSUANT TO AN ORDER OF THE SUPREME COURT DATED 8th JUNE, 1923.

TENDERS are invited up to the 23RD DAY OF JUNE, 1923, for the Purchase of the above-named Vessel with Engines and Boilers and various Auxiliary Machinery on board. Permits to view may be obtained on application to the Undersigned.

Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of \$500 returnable after decision on the Tenders has been reached.

PARTICULARS.

Port of Register—San Francisco.
A single screw steel steamer of I.H.P. 8,000 fitted with internal Electric Lighting. Length overall between Perpendiculars 40' 4". Breadth 35' 6". Depth 23' 6". Draught fully laden 23' 6". Gross Tonnage 5,000 Tons. Net 3,186 Tons. Cargo cubic feet 2,380. Where—Govan; Scotland.
BUILT By Whom—Fairfield S. & Co. Ship Capacity—1,367 Tons. Engines and Boilers made by Fairfield S. & Co.
First Cabin accommodation 140 Passengers. Second Cabin accommodation 40. "Bank Steerage accommodation 60. There are on board one Motor Lifeboat, twenty two Lifeboats and large number of Life Preservers and Lifebuoys.

The Ship is to be sold with all Deck Stores, Engine Room Stores, Commissary Equipment including Silverware, Cutlery and Glassware, and all Cabin Fittings including Electric Fans, Mattresses, Pillows and Linen as they now are on board the vessel.

All Tenderers shall be deemed to have inspected the Ship and the Purchaser will take the Ship her tackle apparel and furniture with all faults in the condition in which they lie at the time that the Contract for Sale is entered into.

Any error mis-statement or mis-description of particulars shall not vitiate any sale made in pursuance of any Tender received hereunder or entitle the Purchaser to compensation.

The Undersigned shall not be concerned to see to the Registration of the Ship but will at the cost of the Purchaser, execute a Bill of Sale in his favour.

The Undersigned shall not be bound to accept the highest or any Tender.

Tenders will be received at the Office of the Undersigned, Courts of Justice, Hongkong, up to Noon on the 23rd day of June, 1923.

HUGH A. NISBET,
Registrar.

Hongkong, 18th day of June, 1923. [965]

NEWS FROM THE OLD COUNTRY.

SEND 13/- and we will mail you regularly every week for 52 weeks a copy of any British Weekly Newspaper, such as: Lloyd's People, Tit Bits, Pearson's, etc., etc. Hundreds of papers on our list mailed free. A different paper sent weekly, or the same publication for 52 weeks. 13/- pays for a year's subscription, including postage. Most unique and up-to-date service, greatly appreciated by members throughout the Empire.

Send 13/- to-day to PERIODICAL POSTING CO., Plymouth, ENGLAND. [1781]

TO LET.

OFFICES in UNION BUILDING—Four Rooms on Fifth Floor.

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD.

INTIMATIONS

HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Certificate No. 8773 for 200 Shares numbered 77151 to 77200, 47801 to 47850, 110032 to 110076, 151083 to 152037, 84151 to 84175; Certificate No. 8774 for 200 Shares numbered 80831 to 80900, 87101 to 87200; Certificate No. 8775 for 40 Shares numbered 88851 to 88900 all registered in the Name of Mr. LAM CHOR YIN have been LOST or DESTROYED; and should these Certificates not be produced to the Company before the 7th DAY OF JULY, 1923, New Certificates for the said Shares will be issued and the Old Certificates will thereafter be held by the Company as Null and Void.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers. [922]

THE SHANGHAI HOTELS, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the REGISTER of the above Company will be CLOSED ON SATURDAY, the 30th JUNE, 1923, to SATURDAY, the 30th JUNE, 1923, both days inclusive, for the preparation of Debenture Interest Warrants.

Warrants will be payable at THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, Shanghai.

By Order of the Board,
WALTER J. HAWKER,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 18th June, 1923. [949]

HOTEL TO LET.

THE KOWLOON HOTEL,
HANKOW ROAD, KOWLOON.

(ONE MINUTE'S WALK FROM THE STAR FERRY.)

NEW and Unfurnished Up-to-date First Class European Residential and Tourist HOTEL of Six Stories high with Extensive Roof Garden and Basement suitable for Garage. More than 90 Large and Airy Rooms and each Story is furnished with 9 Sanitary Baths and 7 Water Closets.

One Large and Long Hall as Dining Room which can hold about 150 Persons. One Smoking and Sitting Room, 5 Billiard Rooms; One Private and One Public Bar in the First Story.

Fashionable Electric Elevator; one Boiler; all Electric Lights, Fans, Bells and Fittings will be furnished.

The construction of this Hotel will be completed at the end of this month and same can be leased on 5 or 10 years to carry on business from the beginning of July, 1923.

For Rent and Particulars, please apply to: TONG WA LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., 43A, Queen's Road East, or Mr. LAI HIN MAN, c/o ORIENTAL COMMERCIAL BANK LTD. [943]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 18th JULY, 1923, commencing at 3.00 P.M., at their Sales Room, DUDDELL STREET.

ONE SET OF MINT MACHINERY.

This lot comprises a complete set of Mint Machinery, capable of producing 100,000 (one hundred thousand) pieces 20-cent (twenty cent) coins or 200,000 (two hundred thousand) pieces 10-cent (ten cent) coins per working day of 10 hours.

(Further particulars and inspection orders may be obtained from Messrs. Gilman & Co., Ltd., or the Undersigned.)

Terms—20% of purchase money to be paid on day of hammer. Balance to be paid within two weeks of day of sale.

LAMBERT BROTHERS,
Auctioneers. [953]

PARTICULARS

VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY Situate No. 13, WING HING STREET, VICTORIA, HONGKONG.

To be sold by Order of the Mortgagee.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

IN ONE LOT On TUESDAY, The 17th Day of July, 1923, at 3 o'clock P.M. By Messrs LAMBERT BROTHERS, As Their Office, DUDDELL STREET.

THE Property consists of FIRST ALL THAT piece or parcel of ground situate at Victoria in the Colony of Hongkong and registered in the Land Office as SECTION 4 of INLAND LOT No. 2166 together with the messuages erections or buildings thereon now known as No. 13, Wing Hing Street and Secondly ALL THAT strip of land at the rear of the said Section 4 of Inland Lot No. 2166 being a scavenging lane. All of which premises are held for the residue of the term of 75 years from the 15th day of May, 1916, created by the Crown Lease thereof together with the valuable machinery now situate in or upon the said premises as at No. 1 Gordon Street.

Particulars and Conditions of sale may be obtained from Messrs HASTINGS & HASTINGS, Solicitors, 8, Des Voeux Road, Central, and Messrs LAMBERT BROTHERS, Auctioneers.

HONGKONG SMALL INVESTORS' SHARE AND REAL ESTATE CO.

SHARE AND LAND BROKERS

No. 8, Des Voeux Road, Second Floor.

Telephone No. C. 4306. [107]

INTIMATION

DEWAR'S

"WHITE LABEL"

FINEST

SCOTCH WHISKY

OF GREAT AGE.

Awarded 50 Gold and Prize Medals.

FROM

MESSRS. JOHN DEWAR & SONS, LTD.

PERTH, SCOTLAND.

By Royal Appointment to His Majesty the King.

SOLE AGENTS:

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,

Wine and Spirit Merchants.

Telephone No. C. 616.

BIRTH.

WEBB.—At Shanghai, June 14th, to Mr. and Mrs. SMYTH WEBB, a daughter.

DEATH.

DALGETY.—Suddenly, on 21st instant, at 119, The Peak, MARGARET MACKAY, dearly beloved daughter of Mr. and Mrs. DALGETY, aged two years and four months. Interment 5 p.m., Friday, 22nd, at Happy Valley. [988]

Hongkong Office: 10A, Des Voeux Rd., C. London Office: 131, Fleet Street, E.C.

The Daily Press.

Hongkong, June 22nd, 1923.

THE EDUCATION OF BRITISH CHILDREN.

The Government's reply to the resolutions passed at the public meeting of British residents held in March last on the subject of the education of British children in Hongkong strikes us as a convincing document, and, for our part, we do not feel disposed to cavil at any of its conclusions. We are of opinion that what the Government proposes to do, in addition to what is already being done for the education of British children in the Colony, represents all that can be reasonably expected in existing circumstances. The removal of the primary school at Causeway Bay to the neighbourhood of Leighton Hill, and the opening of a new primary school at Quarry Bay, should cover the present need as regards primary schools, and we cannot see that the Government would be justified at the present time in doing more than it actually proposes to do as regards secondary schools. The public meeting had recommended that "in order to avoid duplication of the teaching staff, a school for the co-education of boys and girls be established," and they further recommended that it should be a day school, and not a boarding school. The Government accepts the latter recommendation, but considers that "under local conditions, the best results cannot be obtained while the system of co-educating boys and girls continues." This view is supported by the statement that "the average British boy in Hongkong requires stricter discipline and

supervision than does the average British girl, in order to ensure the proper performance of tasks, and the purpose aimed at in his education is different." It is a perfectly true statement and if the highest education of the pupil is to be aimed at, the decision to have separate schools is, in our opinion, a wise one. What the Government proposes to do is to erect a temporary building on land adjoining the present Kowloon School, and "to allocate the one building to boys and the other to girls." We take it that by this is meant that if the temporary building is assigned to girls the existing permanent building will be retained for boys, or vice versa. The net result of the agitation, then, is that the Government will provide one new primary school and one new secondary school, the latter being either for boys or girls.

The great object aimed at by the promoters of the public meeting was that the education provided for British children should be of "such a character as to enable scholars on leaving school at the age of about seventeen years to pass the standard of the London Matriculation Examination." Mr. TEASDALE MACKINTOSH, the Registrar of the Hongkong University, who was the principal speaker at the meeting, complained that though, thanks to the arrangements the Hongkong Government had made with the University of London, children in Hongkong can sit for the London matriculation, for the London intermediate and for the London degree, yet there had been no case of a British boy in this Colony sitting for the London matriculation examination, let alone for the higher examination. We asked at the time this complaint was made whether this was really due to lack of facilities, or to lack of application on the part of the boy, or want of interest and encouragement on the part of the parents. Mr. MACKINTOSH in the course of his address made a number of statements with a view to showing that the educational facilities provided for British children in the Colony were incredibly meagre. In reply to the resolutions the Government has very properly taken notice of these statements and furnished what appear to be entirely convincing refutations of them. It leaves us wondering how the Registrar of the University could have made these grievous misstatements, but as Mr. MACKINTOSH is now at home on leave, no rejoinder from him can be expected for at least a couple of months.

The Government's answer to the indictment made at the public meeting shows conclusively, we think, that the failure of the British boy to distinguish himself in the manner indicated by Mr. MACKINTOSH is not due to lack of educational facilities in the Colony, but rather to intermittent attendance at school and a want of proper application to studies, from causes which are not within the Government's control. The figures quoted in the letter regarding the attendance of senior pupils at Kowloon School, which is the only British school in the Colony where there are senior pupils, clearly expose the cause of the poor showing made by British boys in their educational achievements. As the COLONIAL SECRETARY observes, "The British boy is not a permanent resident in the sense that the Chinese child is. He comes to the Colony at varying ages, and leaves it periodically when his parents go on leave. No improvements in educational facilities can repair the damage caused by intermittent school attendance, and, as long as this state of affairs continues, it is not possible to equip the average British child with an education equal to that which he would acquire at home, or equal to that which the Chinese boy acquires at Queen's College." The brilliant suggestion has been made in a contemporary that arrangements should be made to board British children in the Colony while their parents are at home on furlough. We have ourselves, on more than one occasion, suggested that the policy to be aimed at for the more efficient education of British children in Hongkong is the provision of a school in some healthy district with facilities for a certain number of weekly boarders, but we have never imagined that parents going on leave would be prepared to leave their children in Hongkong in the sweltering heat of the summer, while they themselves are enjoying life in a more invigorating climate. They certainly would not be likely to do so. There is no getting away from the fact that the climate of Hongkong weakens the stamina of children, and few parents here would be prepared to encourage their children in application to their school studies to the extent that they would at home. The conclusion of the whole matter is that we have to reconcile ourselves to the fact that the future of the British boy in Hongkong to gain educational honours is not so much due to lack of local educational facilities as to causes not within the control of the Education Authorities.

The Manila Observatory yesterday afternoon reported a typhoon in about 118deg. Long. E. 28deg. Lat. N., moving N.W.

Court Adolph von Mecklenburg, the brother of Prince Henry, the Consort of the Queen of the Netherlands, is at present travelling in Netherlands India.

Cantonese troops are reported to have captured several junka loaded with rice, which were coming down the West River from Wuchow. They were towed to Shingling.

A little boy, aged about thirteen, was knocked down by a motor cycle in Pokfulam Road on Wednesday, and had to be conveyed to hospital suffering from minor injuries.

The Malay Mail states that Sir Claude Saverni is mentioned as a possible successor to Mr. W. G. Maxwell at present Chief Secretary of the Federated Malay States, if Mr. Maxwell is given a new appointment by the Colonial Office.

It is stated in a vernacular paper at Canton that a representative of the "Kwangsi War Lord," Lu Yung Ting, has purchased in Hongkong this month a quantity of firearms worth \$200,000. "But certain about guilds having learnt of the matter, tried to stop the deal being put through."

A Chinese, about twenty-three years of age, was knocked down by a motor car at Praya East on Wednesday morning, and had to be conveyed to the Government Civil Hospital. Later in the day a P.W.D. coolie was knocked down by a car in almost the same spot, and was conveyed to the same hospital.

The Times Education Supplement of May 12th contains a picture of "a small Chinese girl bearing a heavy load through the streets of Hongkong." Part of the letterpress at the foot of the picture says: "The question of the regulation of child labour in China has recently been under consideration by the authorities."

A Chinese woman, aged about 24, attempted to commit suicide in Canton Road, Yaumati, on Wednesday, by swallowing opium. She failed in the attempt on her life, but succeeded in making herself ill, and was conveyed to the Kwong Wah Hospital. Another unsuccessful attempt at suicide was made by a Yaumati barber on the same day. He struck himself on the head with a chopper, and had to be conveyed to hospital.

The death is reported in the Japan papers of the Rev. A. D. Hall, a missionary of the Presbyterian Church of America for the past forty-five years in Osaka. He was 79 years of age. Dr. A. D. Hall and his brother, Dr. J. B. Hall, were well-known figures in missionary circles in Japan. A son of the deceased was killed by an eruption of Asama while plotting a party of friends up the mountain from Karizawa some thirteen years ago.

Owing to the exigencies of the political situation, it is learned that Sir Robert Macleay, H. M. Minister, will be unable to leave Peking this week. It was hoped, says the N.C. Daily News, that he would have paid a visit to Shanghai to perform the ceremony of declaring open the new building of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, but as this is not possible, Admiral Sir Arthur Leveson has consented to undertake the function, which takes place on Saturday.

Mr. F. H. Bugbird, manager of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.'s Yokohama office, and Mrs. Bugbird had a nasty experience while returning in their car from Miyazaki, recently, the car skidding while negotiating a curve, and colliding with a telephone pole, precipitating the occupants into the road with considerable force. As a result of the accident, Mr. Bugbird's collar-bone was dislocated, while Mrs. Bugbird escaped with only a bad shaking. Their chauffeur received some cuts about the face, caused by glass from the broken windshield.

Accompanied by a big staff of military officers, Dr. Sun Yat-sen left for Sheklung again on Wednesday by the afternoon train. It is understood, says the Canton Daily News that he will proceed to Peking and the front line of the Constitutional troops at Wuchow. The stubborn defence put up by the enemy troops in Wuchow, which is the last stronghold of Chen Ching-ming, in the East River, has to be overcome by new tactics. Coordinated action by all the troops, the flying corps and engineers is recognized as most essential. Every possible means will be employed to storm the city in every direction. It is presumed that a more determined effort to capture the city will be made as soon as Dr. Sun Yat-sen arrives at the scene of action.

CABLES.

LATEST CABLES.
(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

ANOTHER ARMAMENT CONFERENCE?

TO CLEAR UP WASHINGTON TREATIES DIFFICULTIES.

Washington, June 20th.
Mr. Denby (Secretary of the Navy) favours negotiations, and possibly another armament conference, for the purpose of clearing up the difficulties arising from the Washington Treaties; notably, the question of elevating the guns on battleships in order to increase their range. On the other hand, it is understood that Mr. Hughes is loath to take any step towards such a clearing up until France has ratified the treaties.

BRITAIN AND RUSSIA.

SUMMARY OF THE SOVIET'S LAST NOTE.

London, June 20th.
The Russian Telegraph Agency in London has issued a summary of the Soviet Note to Lord Curzon, dated June 18th, in which M. Chicherin notes with satisfaction that the British Government agrees to recognise the Soviet explanation as sufficient for an agreement, also that the British Government does not propose to make any demands for compensation, except on a basis of reciprocity. The Soviet Note agrees with the British Government's conclusion that the correspondence may be considered ended.

DETAINED BY BOLSHEVICS.

THREE AMERICAN SCHOONERS IN TROUBLE.

New York, June 20th.
It is reported that three American schooners have been detained at East Cape, Siberia. The crews have been arrested on a charge of violating Russian trading laws.

"AT THEIR OWN RISK."

Later.
The Phoenix Trading Company of Tacoma, the owners of one of the schooners detained at East Cape, have telegraphed to the State Department for help, but it is reported that the Department will not make any representations to the Soviet, as it has repeatedly warned traders venturing within Soviet jurisdiction that they do so at their own risk.

U.S. PRESIDENT AND MINISTERS ON TOUR.

NINETEEN SPEECHES TO BE DELIVERED.

Washington, June 20th.
President Harding, accompanied by his wife and the Secretaries of Agriculture, the Interior and Commerce have left for a two months' tour, including visits to Alaska, British Columbia and Panama. The programme includes nineteen speeches.

VICEROY OF INDIA.

POSITION MAY BE OFFERED TO THE DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE.

London, June 20th.
Several newspapers publish a report that the Government is contemplating inviting The Duke of Devonshire (Secretary of the Colonies) to succeed Earl Reading in the Vice Royalty of India, and offering Mr. Austen Chamberlain the Secretaryship of the Colonies.

TREATMENT OF DIABETES.

ROCKEFELLER GIFT TO AMERICAN INSTITUTIONS.

New York, June 20th.
Mr. J. D. Rockefeller has distributed \$150,000 among fifteen hospitals and other institutions in the United States and Canada, for the furtherance of the insulin treatment for the cure of diabetes.

OBITUARY.

MRS. G. E. MORRISON.

London, June 20th.
The death is announced of Mrs. Morrison, widow of the late Dr. G. E. Morrison, the noted traveller who was for many years special correspondent to The Times at Peking, and political adviser to the President of China.

HABLER CABLES.

THE PROHIBITION WRANGLE.

ELABORATE BRITISH CUSTOMS SEALS ON "OLYMPIC."

London, June 20th.
The White Star line's Olympic left Southampton for New York taking a moderate supply of liquor in a sealed chamber, whose door bears quadruplicate seals of the British customs encased in small brass boxes, each fitted with a lock, in order to prevent breaking by vibration of the ship or otherwise. The liquor is intended for use on the homeward voyage, when the seals will be broken outside the territorial limit.

Washington, June 20th.
The sailing of the Olympic with sealed liquor is regarded as a concrete step to secure definite elucidation of the law, perhaps through a test case in the American courts.

SHIPS DOCTORS MAY BECOME POPULAR.

Washington, June 20th.
Fresh instructions empower the health authorities fully to consider the opinions of foreign ships' doctors regarding the quantity of liquor necessary medicinally.

This admittedly opens the way to the inclusion of liquor ordinarily provided as part of the crews' rations.

ETNA ERUPTION.

THE SCENE OF DEVASTATION STILL SPREADING.

Rome, June 20th.
Catena and Canazza are the latest villages reported to have been remorselessly swallowed up by the molten streams in Sicily. Houses are collapsing like card castles at the approach of the lava. It is stated that the principal stream had increased in volume and speed last night, though the general tendency apparently is to slacken speed now that the lava is spreading to flatter country.

WALL STREET FAILURE.

LEADING FIRMS' SPECULATIONS IN GERMAN MARKS.

New York, June 20th.
There has been another Stock Exchange failure, that of Zimmerman and Forbush, one of the leading firms, who, like Knauth, which failed a few days ago, dealt extensively in foreign exchange, specialising in German marks. The firm estimates its assets at nine million dollars and liabilities at seven and a half million.

AMERICA'S NAVY.

MORE CRUISERS AND SUBMARINES.

Washington, June 20th.
The Navy Department announces its intention to ask Congress to authorize the construction of eight cruisers and four river gunboats, as well as three cruiser submarines.

Washington, June 21st.
The gunboats that it is proposed to build are required for river patrol work in China.

GLENAGLES GOLF CONTEST.

London, June 20th.
In the golf contest at Glenagles, the qualifiers are: Rowland Jones, of Wimbledon Park, who went round in 67, breaking the course record, also Ole of Fulwell, 143; Frank Ball, of Langley Park, 145; Ray and Kirkwood, 140; Barnes, Havers and Oakes, 147; Braid and the South African ex-champion, Brown, 151. Duncan, who did not qualify, took 156.

One of the Shanghai residents who was held captive by bandits for many weeks has brought back with him, as a servant, his bandit guard. Several protests have been published in the Shanghai press, especially as the bandit (gun and all) has been paraded before the Rotary Club as a hero. One correspondent writes: "This man is a self-confessed bandit. Who is to say that he is not the one who murdered the British subject on the train at the time of the capture. All that he deserves is to be stood up and shot, as he would be in any civilized country. Let an armed robber be caught in Shanghai and he gets his deserts. Why should this one be allowed to come here and settle down with the prospect of a life of ease and quiet? Maybe the captive referred to was lucky in having this guard assigned to him and was treated leniently, but I think that the feelings of his fellow captives should be considered as well as those of the whole foreign community of China. The action taken, in my humble opinion, is nothing more nor less than a direct incentive to lawlessness. We hear all kinds of talk about intervention by our respective governments, but when one of the sufferers takes it upon himself to befriend his enemy one really wonders what is going to happen next. Oh, to be a bandit!"

FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

FOREIGN INTERESTS IN CHINA.

"ENERGETIC DEMANDS" FOR THEIR PROTECTION.

London, June 20th.
The Daily Telegraph's diplomatic correspondent understands, that the various European, American and Japanese Governments, acting under British initiative, are about to frame, for presentation to Peking, a series of most energetic demands, for the protection of foreign colonies in China. The correspondent suggests that they relate to police, financial and administrative matters, and possibly to military measures.

LONDON MISSION LADIES ARRIVE AT HANKOW.

Hankow, June 20th.
The London Mission ladies arrived safely from Tsingchi yesterday afternoon. The Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Paterson are remaining. The ladies state that all is quiet.

PROPOSED SINGAPORE NAVAL BASE.

Floating dock or graving dock?

London, June 20th.
In the House of Commons, replying to Lieut.-Commander Kenworthy, Commander Eyre-Monsell said the new dockyard and graving dock at Singapore would be established in the Old Straits. The exact spot would depend on the result of forthcoming investigations. The question of providing an adequate floating dock was being considered.

Lieut. Comdr. Kenworthy urged the claims of a floating dock against a graving dock, and suggested that the position in the Straits was open to attack from the land. He asked whether the War Office had been consulted in the matter.

Comdr. Eyre-Monsell replied that the matter had been very carefully considered in consultation with everybody concerned.

Replying to a further question by Lieut. Comdr. Kenworthy with regard to the respective costs of a graving dock and a floating dock capable of accommodating the largest warship under the Washington Convention, Comdr. Eyre-Monsell said the cost of a graving dock depended so much on local conditions that it was impossible to state a figure generally applicable. The dock would not be commenced for eighteen months or two years. The exact size had not been determined, and it was too early to give any exact estimate of the cost, but he promised to see what he could do. A floating dock would cost approximately four hundred thousand pounds sterling. The cost of upkeep of a graving dock would be very small, while the upkeep of a floating dock would be £19,000 a year.

[The Old Strait (called by the Malays the Silat Tebran) separates Singapore Island from the mainland of Johore. It was the old route for trading ships to and from the China Sea, before Singapore became a flourishing port. The strait is only a mile wide at its narrowest part, and has recently been bridged, linking up Singapore and the mainland with a railway track and motor-way.]

NEW ZEALAND DOUBLES NAVAL SUBSIDY.

Wellington, N.Z., April 20th.
A ministerial statement in Parliament is to the effect that the Government proposes to double the naval subsidy, £100,000 which should be offered to the Admiralty towards the new naval base at Singapore.

ANOTHER HONGKONG BUILT VESSEL SOLD.

London, June 20th.
On the Baltic Exchange, the auctioned steamer Nicoll, 5,137 tons gross and 3,298 net, built at Hongkong in 1919, fetched £44,500.

CLAIMS AGAINST GERMAN PROPERTY IN CHINA.

London, June 20th.
British nationals have been notified that they must file claims in Shanghai or London before October, and must, if they desire to take advantage of the Anglo-German agreement relative to payment of pre-war debts out of the proceeds of the liquidation of German property in China.

THE GLORIFICATION OF DR. SUN YAT SEN.

A CONTRAST.

Under the caption "Dr. Sun Yat Sen only leader in China," the Canton Daily News writes:—

For the second time Li Yuan Hung was forced to give up the Peking Presidency and fled to Tientsin. He gave up his job at the first instance of trouble which was nothing more than a bunch of coolies and beggars, hired by his opponents, having his residence surrounded and demanding his departure. The wisest way to put a Peking president out of his job is to spend several thousand dollars and hire a bunch of these "citizens" and have the presidential residence surrounded. What a difference when we review what Dr. Sun Yat Sen has gone through in all his trials. Instead of throwing up his job and leaving Canton last year when his place of residence at Kum Yum Hill was surrounded and attacked not by coolies but by "savage beasts" armed with modern weapons of war. Dr. Sun Yat Sen made his narrow escape and went on board a battleship. Two days later we heard from him again, when he led four battleships into the river and returned the enemy fire. He showed his greatness and proved to the world that he is no coward-but-a-fighter.

Again, while at Whampoa, Dr. Sun was driven from his base. Instead of running away he again fought his way into the city, and remained under the very nose of the enemy.

At present when fighting is going on in every direction, Dr. Sun is as busy as ever visiting the various fronts. Shortly after his return from the East River front, he proceeded to the North River. Now he is again with the soldiers in the East River.

Courageous and persevering, straightforward and honest, such are the sterling qualities of Dr. Sun Yat Sen. Of all the statesmen in China to-day, can we find a better leader than in the person of Dr. Sun Yat Sen.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "DAILY BULLETIN"]

PROTECTION IN CHINA.

U.S. CHAMBER OF COMMERCE RESOLUTION.

Peking, June 20th.
The American Chamber of Commerce of Peking, this morning, handed to Reuter's correspondent a resolution by the Chamber on June 6th and forwarded to the Washington Chamber of Commerce, but hitherto not given to the Press.

The resolution expresses deep sympathy with the Chinese people, who are rapidly being driven towards Bolshevism by their rulers. It mentions the increasing disorder, which has reached the stage where foreign lives and property are not safe.

The resolution proposes an increase of the land and sea forces of Great Britain, France, Japan and America with the object of protecting the railway, telegraph and postal administrations by placing these under a Commission of the four Powers, and also that no further loan should be advanced to the present so-called Government.

An International Commission, consisting of three members of each of the above-named Powers, should immediately be appointed, and should make recommendations within three months after its appointment to meet the deplorable situation.

LI YUAN HUNG'S CABINET.

Peking, June 20th.
It is reported that President Li Yuan Hung expects to complete his Cabinet at Tientsin within three weeks.

WU PEI FU'S ATTITUDE.

Replying to a telegram from certain members of Parliament, Wu Pei Fu states that he supports the Cabinet taking charge during the absence of the President.

CABINET SECRETARIAT STRIKE.

Peking, June 20th.
Half the Cabinet Secretariat returned to work yesterday afternoon, and the remainder this morning, upon a promise from Kao Ling Wei that they will pay a month's salary within three days. The staffs of several other Ministries are still on strike.

THE GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP.

We have been spared the shrill lamentations and the real depression which are the sequel to a national overthrow in sport. The Amateur Championship of Golf remains on our side of the Atlantic. We may be allowed to add as another reason for congratulation that it remains in the hands of an Englishman. Not very many years ago the suggestion that any golfer not of British blood and training should win the British championship would have seemed absurdly improbable. Only in our own islands was golf played with that devoted zeal, that reverent tenacity of purpose, which it demands. But it has now become a world game, and the United States, whatever our insular pride in our race and the unique stress of our country for golf, we have to allow for a certain antecedent probability that a nation of the size of the American will contain more golfers, and even more good golfers, than our own. It is almost twenty years since Mr. Travis defeated all our amateurs, and of late we have even the American fighting power multiplied. At this moment two of the great prizes, that of the Open Championship and the St. George's Challenge Cup, are in the hands of the United States. If the Amateur Championship also had been taken from us, we should have had nothing left. There was last week good reason for pessimism. The team of British amateurs which went to the United States last year came empty away. Experts declared that no country had ever so many doughy players at the same time as America has now. The team which came over with Mr. Gardiner to fight at Rye were pronounced dangerously good. Among them was the American champion, Mr. Sweetser, who has a tremendous reputation in his own country, and on his first form here was most impressive. He, indeed, vanished from the competition on the first day, when it was discovered that the real danger lay in Mr. Quimet, an old antagonist of well-tried skill, who first won international fame ten years ago when, as a boy, he beat Vardon and lay for the American Open Championship. The knowing ones proceeded to establish Mr. Quimet as favourite, and he went from victory to victory. Our reigning champion, Mr. Holderness, failed to find his old form, and fell out on the third day, and the two young players, Mr. Tolley and Mr. Wethered, who made their golfing names playing in the Oxford team after the war, carried the hopes of England. Before Mr. Quimet, Mr. Tolley went down beaten by one who was on the day a sounder player, but Mr. Wethered, man of the defeat, surpassing the American in these two qualities by virtue of which Mr. Quimet is wont to win—accuracy and method. It was a worthy struggle between champions, as Mr. Quimet's chivalrous declaration that he "enjoyed that game immensely" well testifies. It remained for a Scot, Mr. Harris, to meet the said enemy in the person of Mr. Wethered in the final, and under the handicap of some seventeen years the Scotman went down. The run of the play, no less than Mr. Wethered's popular victory, proves that the young amateurs are worthy successors of the giants of the past, a gratifying conclusion. But the maxim that golf is a difficult game to play in another man's country was only too well illustrated by the weather. The American team might well plead that the storm and icy winds of last week gave much advantage to the hardness of the natives of such a climate. We like to think, however, that the most valuable result of this championship is the example which it has put on record of the way in which international contests at sport should be fought out. If all such meetings displayed the good-fellowship and sportsmanlike spirit which the Americans brought with them to Rye, the world could hardly have too many. Daily Telegraph.

BANGKOK RICE EXPORTS.

The following is from the Bangkok Times:—

Since the season opened the figures of rice exported have been:—

Piculs. Ticals.

December 2,400,823 12,800,283

January 2,009,756 12,335,705

February 2,183,474 12,790,901

March 2,752,380 16,494,030

April 2,602,675 15,642,142

May 2,400,714 12,643,113

That makes a total for the six months of 15,773,900 piculs, as compared with 9,981,469 piculs for the same six months last season. The export for the January-March quarter exceeded that of any previous quarter by nearly half a million piculs. The careful estimate made by The Record put the approximate amount available for export at the beginning of January at 23,520,000 piculs, including the carry-over, and certainly that is being disposed of very satisfactorily. As to rice prices, White Rice A1 in May averaged Tcs. 7.77 as compared with Tcs. 8.10 in April. White Rice 1, Tcs. 7.40 as compared with Tcs. 7.43; and White Rice as a whole, Tcs. 7.44 as compared with Tcs. 7.38. In these five months the value of the rice export has exceeded that of the import of 3 per cent. goods by approximately Tcs. 22,700,000. In view of these figures people are finding it difficult to explain why the import market is still so dead; but the depression was extensive, and in a very few months more the effect of the improved conditions should be felt. Of the 2,360,714 piculs exported last month as much as 75.3 per cent. went to Hongkong and China, 19.2 per cent. to Singapore and the British Malay States, 2.3 per cent. to Europe (including Port Said and Alexandria orders), 1.7 per cent. to Japan, and the balance to South Africa.

The Prince of Wales on April 28th unveiled the statue erected in Brussels as a memorial to the kindness shown by the Belgian people to our troops. In the course of his stay his Royal Highness visited the headquarters of the British Legion, which he described as "a bit of England in Brussels."

Details of the non-stop flight accomplished by Lieutenants Kelly and Macready across the U.S.A. from the Atlantic to the Pacific in a big Fokker aeroplane, show that an average speed of 100 miles per hour was maintained during the twenty-seven hours occupied by the journey.

LAWN TENNIS.

HOW TO LEARN THE GAME.

[BY A. R. CRAWLEY.]

Thousands of people just about this time of year are learning the game of lawn tennis, and to what they have already learning to add to what they have already learned.

Some hints may be of service to both.

The absolute novice should watch a game, and think himself into the position of the players. He should after learning how the game is scored, and more or less how it is played, begin the game in practice, after this elementary process of watching.

One of the first things to worry him is the length of the bound of the ball. On a "hard" (rubber or cement court) this for a medium-sized ball is about five yards. He should wait till the ball comes to him in the last of these five yards. Later, when more proficient, he should hit during the first or second yard, the "rising ball." Do not begin by trying service, it is the most difficult stroke in the game. Begin with the ground strokes ("drives," so-called).

Watch the ball until your racket touches it, and then continue looking at the place where it was.

As for the hit, forehanded, the beginner's usual mistake is to do it with a flick of the wrist. Actually, the forehand drive is not a hit, but a sweep, similar to that of a man with a scythe. The usual advice is to point the racket to about three feet and half in front of you, on a line between your feet, and then swing it back as far as your rear shoulder, finally bringing it forward to the place where you originally pointed it. All this process is just like a stroke in billiards or any other ball-game. And the arm begins the stroke bent, and gradually straightens as the racket reaches the ball. The whole stroke is like a slowed-down jerk. But I would advise the beginner to keep his arm during the whole process.

In my book "The Technique of Lawn Tennis," the cinema-camera proves that the forehand drive is made with a bent arm throughout, and still more strongly bent at the finish.

Still keeping the forehand stroke before the ground, the novice must not hurry. That is why practice at a wall is a mistake, though it is good for learning the half-volley. Do not cut or twist the ball; do not give top-spin. In other words, the natural "plane" of the arm should be kept throughout the stroke; do not turn the hand either over or under. Lastly, make the drive as you run; do not take a stance. Feet and shoulders should be in a line parallel to the proposed direction of the ball. Most beginners stand square, or in a three-quarter position.

The only grip of handle for the forehand drive is with the outer upper-beyel, fitting into the same-shaped angle of the thumb and forefinger. The only grip for the backhand drive is with the inner upper-beyel in the same angle. Feet and shoulders should be in a line parallel to the proposed direction of the ball. Most beginners stand square, or in a three-quarter position.

Do not swing the racket backwards further than your rear shoulder. For the backhand the arm should be bent as far as possible at the commencement of the stroke.

For volleying the first piece of advice is to hold the racket in front of your face; this will save you from being hit, and is a common accident. "Hold the racket, not as in the drive, but like an axe or hammer. All grips should be loose until you are on the ball, then you must grip tight. Most volleys are made with a hammer-like movement, the arm being bent throughout.

The overhead volley ("smash") is simply a "throw." So is the service. In the service the ball should be thrown straight above the head, and hit when it is at full stroke. The ball should be thrown so that, if not struck, it would fall on the player's front shoulder.

Lastly, pivot on the front part of the forward foot, and do not hit until you have swung to a position square with the net.

Get the idea that all strokes are made with body-movement and not with arm-energy.

A MEDICAL UTOPIA.

LIFE UNDER DOCTORS' DICTATORSHIP.

Dr. J. Walter Carr, consulting physician to the Royal Free Hospital, giving the annual address of the Medical Society of London on May 14th, drew an alarming picture of what to expect in a medical Utopia.

He pictured England under the despotic rule of the Ministry of Health, exercising a benevolent autocracy, keeping its grip on the citizen from the state-natal period till the time when, as an old man, his remains were hygienically disposed of in the municipal crematorium. The young couple about to marry would have undergone a complete medical examination, and both would be provided with certificates of fitness for matrimony. The expectant mother would be received in the municipal maternity hospital, and would be required to take her infant every week to the infant clinic until the child reached school age and was handed over to the school medical officer. Before he reached school age, however, it would be necessary to consider what superfluous parts of the organs it was desirable to remove. The appendix would be removed as a matter of routine, and Dr. Carr suggested that mankind would benefit by the complete removal of the entire colon, since they had the highest surgical and other authority for stating that owing to man's most unfortunate assumption of the erect posture, the large intestine tended to become responsible for many of the most serious and fatal diseases to which man was liable. Operations would also be made on the tonsils, and one of the questions of the future would be whether it would not be far better to extract the second teeth as soon after their first appearance rather than have to remove them one by one later on.

The greatest danger in a medical autocracy, he concluded, would be that of loss of freedom. He believed they would rather see England free than perfectly healthy. A medical despotism would be no exception to any other, it was not sufficient answer to say that medical government would be necessarily in the best interests of the governed. "Health depends first and foremost on obedience to law—moral law and physical law," he added—"for they are of co-equal importance, and in the long run nothing which is morally wrong can be physically right."

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TJIBODAS	ANOV	26th June	28th June	BATAVIA via BANGA & BILITON
TJILATJAP	MIKE	In port	29th June	MAKASSAR & SOERABAYA
TJISONDARI	JAVA	28th June	31st July	SWAL & NORTH CHINA
TJITAROEM	LALAN	9th July	12th July	BATAVIA

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S.S. "SALEIER" ... 31st July.

S.S. "MOENA" ... 31st July.

Sailings to Europe subject to alterations.

Steamers	For	Sailing on or about
"OLDEKERK"	Rotterdam, Amsterdam, Hamburg & Bremen	12th July.
"SALEIER"	Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Hamburg & Bremen	13th Aug.

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Further Sailings	Expected on or about	Will leave homeward-bound on or about
M/S. "Panama"	10th July	16th July
M/S. "Bolivia"	10th July	17th August
M/S. "Australia"	25th July	31st August
M/S. "Java"	25th August	30th September
M/S. "Afrika"	10th September	16th October
M/S. "Chile"	10th October	16th November

Subject to change without notice.

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LIEE IN THE RUHR

A WOMAN'S IMPRESSIONS.

EFFECTS OF MILITARY OCCUPATION.

(BY EDITOR M. PVE.)

The following article has been written by a member of the Society of Friends, a woman, (as her record in the war shows) of strongly pro-French sympathies, who has recently returned from a three weeks' visit of investigation to the Ruhr.

The Society of Friends sent me to the Ruhr because, having worked under duress in France during more than four years of war, I had learned to know and love deeply the French people. As head of the Friends' Maternity Hospital for Refugees, nearly a thousand little French citizens were born under my care. The troubles and sorrows of their mothers were our sorrow, their weeping homes from which we brought them our grief also. My friendship and affection for that country is one of the reasons that impel me to write of what I saw in the French occupied territory, so that those who read may know what the present military occupation means to men and women on whom the burden falls.

Many French people now realize that the psychological atmosphere being created by them in Germany is the surest way to bring about another war. The horrors of another war, the sufferings of the women, the sufferings of the children, the sufferings of the people, must be made to put pressure on a Government at a distance could have been accomplished without the actual suffering and distress that there exist, one may feel assured that under the present humane and courteous leadership it would have been done. But the exposure of a disarmed and absolutely helpless people to any foreign military Power brings with it of necessity deep-rooted resentment and the evils which I saw with my own eyes during my three weeks' stay.

In all Essen there are no police. As there are no trains you arrive at the town by tramway, having travelled about twenty-five miles in three or three-and-a-half hours, with two changes and probably having had to stand for most of the way. At the border of the strictly occupied area, armed French soldiers come through the extra lockings at passport, and in a perfunctory way examining packages. They are very young, and some of them look ashamed over their unbecoming task. The weary folk in the crowded tramways take very little notice, though, after the soldiers have disappeared, one hears in low tones stories of what the delay in travelling has meant, how a midwife could not arrive in time, and so on. As it is apparently quiet and tranquil on the surface, not for very long does this peaceful impression remain. Friends come in to see you and you wonder at their hushed voices, anxious eyes, and trembling lips. At first they tell you of the weather, then, very quietly they roll up for you that certain of tranquillity, and you peer into a darkened atmosphere of terror and dismay.

EXPULSION OF FAMILIES.

In three days' time, they tell you, the wives of over three hundred policemen with their little families and household goods are ordered to clear out. "Intercede for some of them," they beg you, "for there are new-born babies in the house." You have to visit some of the tiny little homes. Here is a young mother, her husband sent away a month ago, refusing to salute, her baby now three days old. How can she, helpless and alone, cope with the problem of house-moving? Whether shall she go? No wonder that she is fevered and weeping, through the babe sleeps at her bosom, peacefully.

Near by is a new-made widow, with two little girls, now fatherless. Their father was a lawyer's clerk, who lived on the top flat of a tenement next to a district police station. One evening when he was out, a small force of French soldiers came to the police station, but the policeman escaped over the little back door. She tells us that an hour later, he himself came home to his little household, put the key in the lock of the front door, and was shot and mortally wounded. He lived till 9 a.m. the following day. "Accidents," they say, "The Frenchmen are so nervous."

Rumours you utterly disbelieve reach you from all sides. You toil up many stairs to meet a reputed victim. The door opens and you see a white and trembling woman who gasps for breath at the sight of a stranger. Then, "Come in," she says, when you explain, "I was just trying to clean up the clothes they ruined." She tells us that her husband, a plain clothes detective, was arrested while on duty with the fire brigade, who carry out the duties of police in Essen. He did not know an address demanded of him, was taken to the guard-room, beaten, kicked and finally struck about the head with the handcuffs found in his pocket, till he lost consciousness.

At this moment the man himself returned. He was very tall and strong. He had a dressing on the back of his head and there were scars on his lip and face, which was still swollen. "I stood with my arm straight out (I) I lost consciousness," he said. "I think if I had struggled they would not have gone on so long. I could easily have killed those little fellows, and now I do not know how I bore the shame of it."

The waiting and watching of the wife, of others whose husbands do not come, and then the return, bleeding and disfigured. Can one wonder that the atmosphere is one of terror and dismay, when these stories spread?

You chase a rumour over the border into unoccupied Germany, where one breathes more freely. In a nursing-home you find two young men, telegraph messengers. The elder walks stiffly and with difficulty, and has violent pain of head and arms, the younger is very deaf, with one ear drum burst and scars on his face, which is still puffy and swollen. Until three weeks ago neither had known what it was to ill. They have a terrible story to tell of arrest, while at their work, kickings, floggings, and thrashings with whips, and finally the elder being placed against a wall with rifles pointing at him. The younger was asked to say that the elder had done some sort of sabotage, the elder to give the addresses of other workmen and of the storage depot. Both refused. They were kept in prison five days and then released. What think their families and friends, the doctor to whom on their release, and his circle of acquaintances?

SCHOOLBOYS' PUNISHMENT.

You have been told of the punishment of six schoolboys for an indiscretion of one of them. You go to see the mother of two. She tells you that one of their companions took a German-speaking French soldier for a spy and told a policeman. The whole class was arrested and six of them made to run the gauntlet while the other eight were made to watch. They were beaten chiefly over the head, but their bodies also were covered with bruises.

It is for the future that I fear," said the poor mother. "How can one prevent them from feeling hatred? They are so young. If they had done anything wrong or wicked it would be a different matter. One is in a state of fear the whole time. What is to come of it all? They were slender, delicate-looking creatures and one of them still bore a scar on his face. Clearly they had passed through some severe nervous experience."

Material for hate is piling up—in the continual arrest of officials, which interrupts all the process of civil government; in the suspension of civil justice and the travesty of it as seen in the military Courts; in the overcrowding in the prisons; in the interruption of the education of the children caused by the occupation of the schools by the French soldiers (who, after all, must live somewhere); and in the expulsion of many hundreds of families who, arriving destitute and frightened in the unoccupied country, spread far into Germany their bitter sense of injustice and despair.

The working people themselves are full of fear of what may come. They hold on firmly to their ideal of passive resistance, sustained by a glimmer of hope that if they can hold out to the end they will do something not only for Germany, but for the world, for they will show that there is something greater than an armed force. Whatever the German Government may do, one's impression is that they will never willingly give in. But the atmosphere is so highly charged that one day, if idleness and hunger come, nerves stretched to the limit will snap. Every day the occupation is sowing seeds which cannot but bring forth a disastrous crop of enmity to add another menace to the future peace of the world.—Times.

UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.

The following unclaimed telegrams are lying in the Northern Telegraph Company's office at Hongkong:

ADDRESSES	FROM
Moscow, President Cleveland	Yokohama
Prager, do	Yokohama
Victoria Cinema	Berlin
Rickmers	Tokio
Fookseag	Anoy
0171	Shanghai
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Kwang	Anoy
Kwang	Shanghai
2.05	Shanghai

The following is a list of unclaimed telegrams lying in the Eastern Extension, Australasia and China Telegraph Company's office at Hongkong:

NUMBER	ADDRESS	FROM
18732/12th Staple	Paris	Mauritius

HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hongkong Observatory, June 21st.

	Previous Day	5 Date	6 Date	at	at	at
	at 4 p.m.	6 a.m.	2 p.m.			
Barometer	29.60	29.61	29.59			
Temperature	80	79	89			
Humidity	78	85	88			
Wind Direction	E	Calm	SW			
Force	3	0	3			
Weather	0	C	C			
Rain	0.1	0.00	0.14			

Highest open-air temperature on 21st ... 89

Lowest open-air temperature on 21st ... 79

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RAILINGS	SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.	
STRAITS & CALOUTTA	"LAISANG"	Friday, 22nd June, 3 p.m.
MANILA	"LOONGSANG"	Friday, 22nd June, 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI via SWATOW	"WOSANG"	Sunday, 24th June, 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI via SWATOW	"YATSHING"	Sunday, 24th June, 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI via SWATOW	"YUSANG"	Tuesday, 26th June, Noon.
BANGKOK via SWATOW	"CHAKSANG"	Tuesday, 26th June, Noon.
KOBE via MOJI	"NAMSANG"	Tuesday, 26th June, 4 p.m.
STRAITS & CALOUTTA	"FOOKSANG"	Wednesday, 27th June, 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI via SWATOW	"TAISANG"	Thursday, 28th June, Noon.
SANFARAN	"JESANG"	Thursday, 28th June, Noon.
SHANGHAI via SWATOW	"CHESANG"	Friday, 29th June, 8 a.m.
SHANGHAI via SWATOW	"TUNGSHING"	Friday, 29th June, Noon.
SHANGHAI via SWATOW	"WASHING"	Sunday, 1st July, Noon.
KOBE via SHANGHAI	"HOSANG"	Saturday, 14th July, Noon.

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SHANGHAI LINE—Sailings approximately every three days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Through tickets can be obtained and through Bill of Lading are issued to Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai.

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BORNEO LINE—Fortnightly sailings to and from Sandakan by two 5,000 ton steamers, "HINANG" and "MATANG" both steamers having excellent passenger accommodation, cargo (taken or through) Pile of India, for East, Japan, Luzon, Taiwan and Labad Dais.

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"CARNARVONSHIRE"	30th June.	"GLENAPP"	1st July.	
"GLENBEG"	18th July.	"Glenos, London, Rotterdam and Hamburg."		
"GLEN SANDA"	30th July.	"GLENIFFER"	8th August.	
"REMBROEKSHIRE"	13th Aug.	"Glenos, London, Rotterdam and Hamburg."		

Movements are subject to change without notice.

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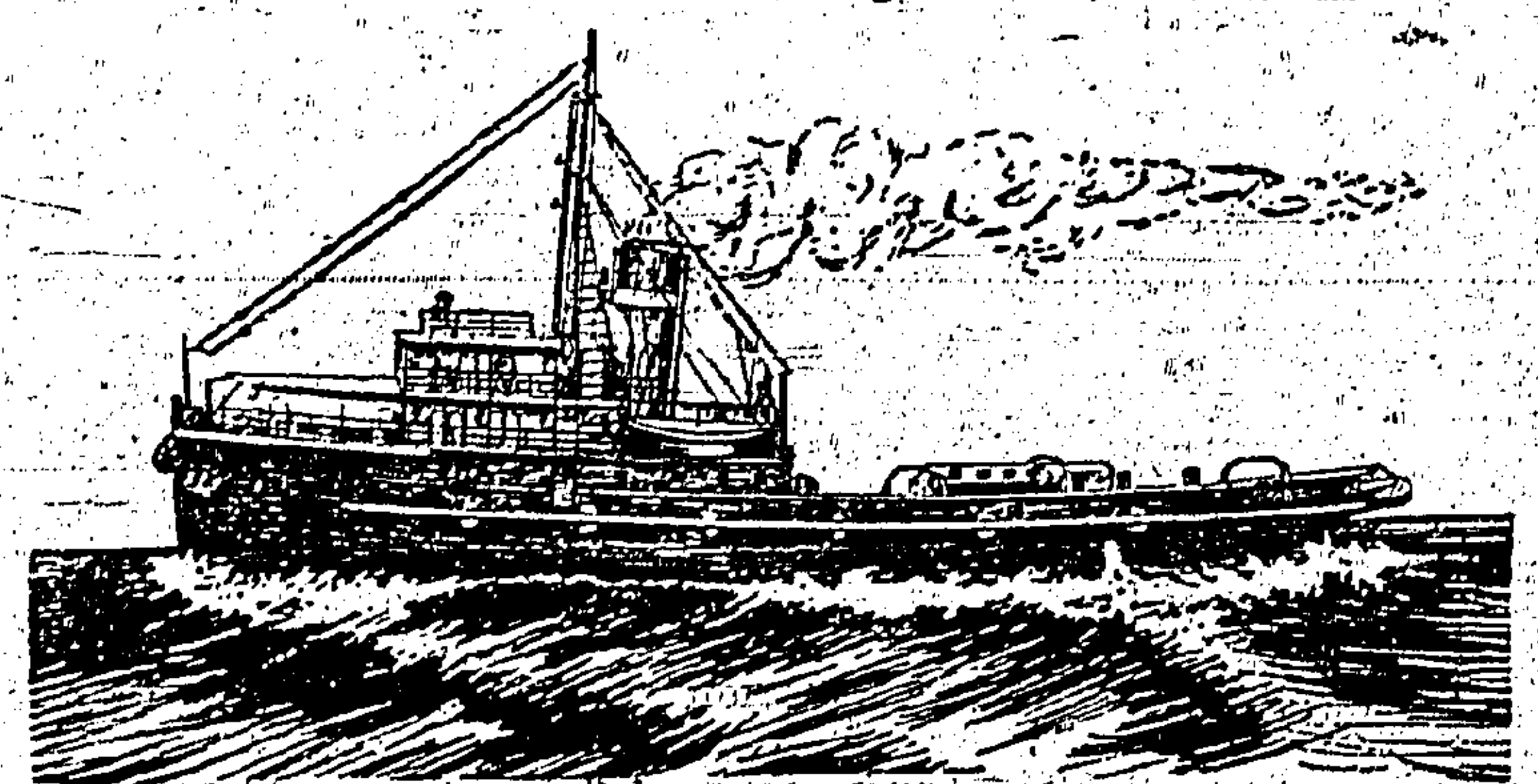
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HOMEWARDS.

S.S. "CITY OF CORINTH" ... 30th June ... Marseilles, London, Antwerp & Hamburg.
S.S. "CITY OF MANCHESTER" ... 17th July ... do.

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S.S. "DIOMED"	...	via Suez Canal	...	25th July
S.S. "TELEMACHUS"	...	via Suez Canal	...	15th July
S.S. "LANGTON HALL"	...	via Suez Canal	...	25th July

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CHILI	...	...	25th July
FORTELOS	...	...	23rd July
ANGKOR	18th May	20th June	23rd July
GRAMBORD	1st June	6th Aug.	6th Aug.
PAUL LECAT	15th June	17th July	20th Aug.
	29th June	31st July	3rd Sept.

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S.S.	Tonnage	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"DELTA"	5,097	27th June, 11 a.m.	Bombay, Marseilles, Antwerp
"STICLIA"	5,313	30th June, Noon	Bombay, Marseilles, Antwerp
"MALWA"	10,441	11th July	Bombay, Marseilles, Antwerp
"NAGPORE"	5,283	14th July	Bombay, Marseilles, Antwerp
"KIDDERPORE"	5,334	19th July	Bombay, Marseilles, Antwerp
"DEVANHA"	5,099	25th July	Bombay, Marseilles, Antwerp
"BOUDAN"	5,596	30th July	Bombay, Marseilles, Antwerp
"KHIVA"	5,017	5th Aug.	Bombay, Marseilles, Antwerp
"KASHMIR"	5,541	8th Aug.	Bombay, Marseilles, Antwerp
"STICLIA"	5,313	14th Aug.	Bombay, Marseilles, Antwerp
"MACDONALD"	10,513	21st Sept.	Bombay, Marseilles, Antwerp
"DONGOLA"	8,058	21st Sept.	Bombay, Marseilles, Antwerp
"MANTUA"	10,502	5th Oct.	Bombay, Marseilles, Antwerp
"KARMALA"	9,086	19th Oct.	Bombay, Marseilles, Antwerp

BRITISH INDIA - APCAR SAILINGS

S.S. "JAPAN"	5,052	24th June	Singapore, Penang & Calcutta.
S.S. "TAKADA"	6,949	30th June	Singapore, Penang & Calcutta.

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S.S. "ARAFURA"	6,000	7th July	Manila, Sandakan, Thursday Island, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney & Melbourne.
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S.S. "KHIVA"	5,097	30th June	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
S.S. "TORILLA"	5,205	30th June	Moji & Kobe.
S.S. "ST. ALBANS"	4,500	10th July	Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
S.S. "KASHMIR"	5,560	14th July	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.

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S.S. "KIBU MARU"	...	Monday, 10th July				

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SWATOW, SHANGHAI & PUKOW	"LUCHOW"	On 24th June, Noon.
WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENSIN	"HUICHOW"	On 25th June, D.L.
SWATOW, AMOY & SHANGHAI	"CHERKIAN"	On 25th June, 4 p.m.
AMOY & SHANGHAI	"SOOCHOW"	On 26th June, 11 a.m.
HONGKONG, PAKHOI & HAIPHONG	"YUNNAN"	On 26th June, Noon.
SWATOW & BANGKOK	"KALGAN"	On 26th June, 4 p.m.
MANILA	"TEAN"	On 26th June, 11 a.m.
HONGKONG & SINGAPORE	"CHINHUA"	On 26th June, 11 a.m.
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"SUIYANG"	On 26th June, Noon.
HONGKONG & BANGKOK	"LINAN"	On 26th June, 11 a.m.

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